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PRC Olympic Committee Official Interviewed

OW1109081990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—The president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, He Zhenliang, said Tuesday China is willing to declare its bid for staging the 2000 Olympics after successfully hosting the Beijing Asian Games.

"Many friends inside the Olympic movement suggest that China hold the Olympics. Maybe the best year for China to make the Olympics will be the year 2000, the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century," he said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE. He, concurrently vice president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), arrived in Tokyo on Monday to attend the IOC Executive Board meeting and General Assembly scheduled to open Thursday.

"Now our main attention is concentrated on guaranteeing the successful holding of the Asian Games. But on the basis of success in the Asian Games, we will make another step. The bid for the Olympics," he said. China will build a new main stadium capable of seating 100,000 spectators and construct a new Olympic village, he said.

Asked about the reported interest of Berlin in holding the Olympics in 2000, he said: "not only Berlin. Istanbul has already expressed this wish, San Juan of Puerto Rico and Paris also." China is willing to compete with other candidates, "though the competition will be very close," he said.

The Chinese official said his country is determined to make the Asian Games a big success and "if we can do that it shows to the world that we are very capable" of holding the Olympics.

Touching on the Iraq question, he said, "nobody can foresee exactly what will happen."

As the host country, China's responsibility is to do everything according to the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) charter and the decision of the OCA General Assembly, he said. Following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, the OCA headquarters in Kuwait have been damaged, creating problems for routine work, he said.

On September 19 in Beijing, the OCA will hold a bureau meeting to temporarily fill the vacancy created by the death of the late OCA President Shaykh Fahad of Kuwait. The other item is the election of new OCA president or vice presidents, he said.

"Before the crisis, there was only one candidate, Fahad. Now he is dead. So we have to make temporary measures," he said. According to the OCA charter, all candidates and all nominations should be submitted three months before the election.

After the bureau meeting decides on who will be nominated and how many candidates, "it is up to the Asian national Olympic committees to choose the right person to keep the Asian sports solidarity, to promote further sports in Asia, and to represent Asia in the world of sports," he said.

Asked about the possibility of discussing the Iraq question at the coming IOC meetings, the Chinese official replied that there is no such item on the agenda. He noted, however, that one member of the IOC—Fahad—was killed during the invasion of Kuwait but said he does not know how to deal with the problem before he meets IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, who arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday.

Concerning the IOC's decision expected next Tuesday on a host city for the 1996 Olympics, he said all six candidates—Athens, Toronto, Atlanta, Belgrade, Melbourne, and Manchester—are well qualified to stage the 1996 games and that it is very hard to say who will win.

Asked about the possibility of Shunichiro Okano, executive director of the Japanese Olympic Committee, being elected as an IOC member, he said Okano is an old friend of his and he wished him success. "I don't see any problem for that."

On the revision of the Olympic charter, he said the Olympic movement has to adapt itself to evolution and development of sports and revise its charter from time to time when it is necessary.

On the question of commercialism at the Olympics, he said, "sports needs commercial, governmental, and social contributions, because sports is very expensive but very useful. We have to have money to finance sports." Commercial sources, however, should not interfere with the administration of sports and "we have to make clear the demarcation line," he said.

"We welcome financial support from all sources but we have to keep our autonomy," the Chinese official said.

Coverage Continues on SNC Meeting in Bangkok

'Prelude' to Meeting Reviewed

BK1909015990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Sep 90 p 4

[Text] The prelude to Monday's meeting of the fragile union of Cambodian factions belied the traditional wrangling that was to follow.

In what was deemed a "historic" moment Monday, leaders of the warring Cambodian groups entered their newly-refurbished embassy as one, before sitting down to the first meeting of an interim council that is hoped to bring peace to their war-torn country.

Since the formation of the interim government, officially known as the Supreme National Council, all the Cambodian factions have been treated with equality. For the first time, representatives from all the factions are being put up in the same hotel to symbolize their unity.

As a matter of protocol, all 12 council members and their delegates entered the embassy on Ratchadamri Road together, in a bright red air-conditioned bus. In the front row were Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader. On the other two front seats, Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen sat with his defence minister, Gen [General] Tie Banh.

Hun Sen, who led a team of 21 members, flew direct from Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport with Air Kampuchea, the official flag carrier. The 75-minute flight was considered as historic as the meeting itself because it was the first direct official flight between the two countries since 1978.

Unlike his previous trips, the 40-year-old Phnom Penh premier was given a red-carpet welcome upon his arrival Monday morning, and received with full protocol by the Foreign Ministry, which had long refused diplomatic contacts with the Vietnam-backed Cambodian leader.

Because they got on the coach together, the Cambodian delegates in their hotel's lobby found themselves in the rare position of being all together in one place. Polite greetings and handshakes were exchanged among the smiling leaders.

Upon their arrival at the embassy on Monday, the Cambodians were met by the usual group of about 200 reporters and photographers, pushing and shoving to get a better view of the participants.

In the newly renovated embassy, the 12 Supreme National Council representatives were seated alphabetically at an oval-shaped table, with Son Sann and Hun Sen facing each other.

During the initial photo session, senior officials from the Foreign Ministry and PM's [prime ministers] advisers were waiting in a small reception room.

Prior to the first supreme council session in the afternoon, representatives of the four parties expressed optimism that they would be able to overcome differences surrounding the election of the council's chairmanship and Cambodia's UN delegation. But as of late Monday afternoon, the "historic meeting" threatened to fall apart, with the factions holding separate meetings and Thai officials trying to bring them back together. The resistance wants Prince Sihanouk to lead the council as the 13th member, while Phnom Penh has agreed that the former monarch should be the council head but want him to take one of the resistance coalition's six seats.

Disagreement on Communique

BK1909013390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Sep 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] The two rival parties in Cambodia's Supreme National Council [SNC] met in Bangkok for the second day yesterday but still failed to settle their dispute over Prince Sihanouk's role and Phnom Penh's demand for a fitting role in the body. By press time last night neither the resistance nor Phnom Penh had softened their demands, despite the fact that the negotiations were originally scheduled to culminate in a formal session with a statement at the newly-reopened Cambodian Embassy yesterday afternoon.

Phnom Penh resisted the resistance demand that Prince Sihanouk, as chairman of the SNC, must become the 13th member.

The resistance rejected Phnom Penh's demand for high visibility in the SNC, with Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen as Vice Chairman and head of the Cambodian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. The resistance also turned down Hun Sen's demand for a seventh member in the SNC.

An informed source said the resistance argued that accepting Phnom Penh's two conditions would be tantamount to an automatic dismantling of the UN-recognised coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The positions of the resistance and Phnom Penh were strongly supported by both Beijing and Hanoi respectively.

Phansak Winyarat, a policy adviser to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, told reporters in the afternoon that talks at that stage had already overcome the numerical dispute over whether Prince Sihanouk as Chairman should become the 13th member. "The Cambodians have reached one commonality, that is, Prince Sihanouk's chairmanship. They're moving into the question of who, what and where in the structure of the SNC," he said. The resistance demanded strict compliance with the Jakarta joint statement which committed the Cambodians to accepting Prince Sihanouk's proposal that if the 12 members of the SNC "so desire, they could elect a chairman who would in such case become the 13th member."

Meanwhile, Phnom Penh insisted that the Prince could not just "come above the fray" and take an additional seat.

Thailand, which played a facilitating role in the inter-Cambodian talks, tried to help bridge the differences, resulting in a compromise in the afternoon whereby the Khmers were convinced to bury the numerical problem.

The contention moved on to the next sticky issue whereby Phnom Penh, once conceding to Prince Sihanouk's chairmanship, called for a fitting role for its part in the SNC. They argued that as Prince Sihanouk becomes chairman, SNC representatives from Phnom Penh are entitled to some kind of visibility such as Hun Sen being elected Vice Chairman of the Council, and head of the SNC delegations to the United Nations, as well as a seventh Phnom Penh member in the SNC. Resistance sources said they could not offer any further flexibility on these issues.

Hun Sen, said another source, should concede to the Prince's proposal, otherwise the Khmer Rouge could use the disagreement as a pretext to continue fighting. The resistance said it was impossible for them to agree to a visible role for Hun Sen in the SNC.

By late last night, the Cambodians could not agree on the wording of a joint press communique.

Hun Sen's 17 Sep Remarks Noted

BK1909021290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia and head of the delegation of the State of Cambodia to Cambodia's first Supreme National Council [SNC] meeting, arrived in Bangkok, Thailand, on the morning of 17 September.

Speaking to newsmen, Chairman Hun Sen said: I have returned to Bangkok to implement the Jakarta joint statement. As I see it, there are four urgent problems to be discussed at this meeting: sending an SNC delegation to the UN General Assembly, electing a chairman for the SNC, imposing a voluntary cease-fire, and terminating foreign military aid to all Cambodian parties concerned. All decisions must conform to the Jakarta joint statement.

The chairman pointed out: If everyone implements the Jakarta joint statement, this Bangkok meeting will achieve a breakthrough. What is important is that the SNC members must not allow one problem to impede another. If we cannot agree on a certain problem we must strive to reach an agreement on another problem.

The first SNC meeting was held on the afternoon of 17 September at the old Cambodian Embassy in Bangkok with the participation of 12 SNC members.

SPK Reports Developments

BK1909055490 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0430 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Sep (SPK)—Prince Ranariddh threatened to boycott the second sitting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council's [SNC] first session, scheduled for Tuesday [18 September] afternoon, reported our correspondent.

In a communique issued to the press in Bangkok, Prince Ranariddh said he would assign At Sarik to take his place.

It should be recalled that on Monday evening, Ranariddh refused to come to a dinner hosted at the Thai Government Guest House by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan in honor of the participants to the SNC's first session.

At the Monday afternoon sitting, the three opposition factions demanded that Sihanouk be elected chairman of the SNC and be the 13th member of the council. The State of Cambodia did not rejected Sihanouk from the SNC, but stressed that the prince must be among the 12 members.

The participants of the meeting, held in the compound of the Cambodian Embassy freshly renovated by the Thai authorities, decided to meet on Tuesday afternoon to carry on their work.

On Monday, during the dinner, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan appealed to the Cambodian representatives to respect the objective of peace in Cambodia.

"The road to peace in Cambodia, he said, has proved to be long and difficult. It has took you from Jakarta, the starting point, to Paris and then Tokyo. And now you are meeting to discuss crucial problems, the way toward peace in Cambodia. Tomorrow you will resume the discussions. I wish you success."

Addressing journalists after the dinner, General Chatchai expressed hope that the four warring Cambodian factions would reach an agreement on the two major issues. He also expected that there would be a Cambodian representation to the United Nations.

Also attending the dinner were the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, the United States, China, Great Britain, France, Australia, the ASEAN countries, Vietnam, Laos, Canada, and Japan.

Ranariddh Clarifies Decision

BK1909090790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Sep 90 p 6

[Text] Prince Norodom Ranariddh yesterday attempted to clarify what he called "hearsay news reporting" about his dissatisfaction with Monday's results of the first SNC [Supreme National Council] session and his boycott of the dinner hosted by Gen [General] Chatchai Chunhawan.

In a statement released through his office in Bangkok, Prince Ranariddh said he and FUNCINPEC "never had the slightest intention of boycotting nor setting up any obstacles to the Bangkok meeting." He said he could not attend Monday night's dinner at the Oriental Hotel because he had to leave for France at 11 p.m. [1600 GMT] and could not postpone his trip after having done so three times. "I have respectfully kept the Prime Minister of Thailand informed of my absence at the dinner," he said.

As for the participation in yesterday's meeting of SNC, Prince Ranariddh said his delegation would be present in full and that Art Sarik would replace him with full power of decision-making alongside Chau Sen Kosal Chhum. "I solemnly declare that FUNCINPEC will unconditionally accept all agreements reached by the three other Cambodian parties. Therefore, FUNCINPEC is neither boycotting nor setting up any obstacles to the Bangkok meeting to prevent it from being successful. We finally make it known worldwide with all seriousness and solemnity that we accept the Jakarta join communique of September 10 in its entirety and we we urge the other Cambodian parties to wholeheartedly do the same," he said.

Meanwhile, Hanoi's NHAN DAN daily said yesterday Vietnam wanted the United nations to award Cambodia's seat to the recently-formed Supreme national Council. "Awarding Cambodia's seat to the SNC is the responsibility of the United Nations," NHAN DAN said on the opening day of the 45th UN General Assembly in New York.

But a Cambodian source said in New York yesterday that the Cambodian resistance would not seek immediate accreditation to the 45th session of the Assembly.

Prince Sisoswath Sirirath, who represents Prince Norodom Sihanouk in New York and who is the Cambodian resistance's deputy representative to the United Nations, said the decision was made in anticipation of the nomination of a president to head the SNC. Under UN regulations, member nations must renew their credentials to the General Assembly either at the start of each session or a month later. Thus, Cambodia has until October 18 to obtain accreditation for its UN delegates. If agreement is reached soon on the designation of a president for the SNC, Prince Sihanouk will assume Cambodia's General Assembly seat October 3, said Prince Sirirath.

Washington Sends Message

BK1909010690 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Sep 90 pp 1, 3

[By Atthawibun Sisuworanan, Kunlachada Chaiphiphat, and Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] In a move that dismayed all international observers and organizers, Cambodian faction leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh decided to stay away from ongoing peace talks here yesterday prompting a flurry of diplomatic efforts to save the forum from total failure.

Ranariddh announced that he had to travel to France for a visit that he had postponed three times, but did not specify the nature of his visit. One official of Ranariddh's FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] faction said yesterday morning that the prince had to leave for Paris to enroll his son in a school.

It was not clear yesterday evening whether the prince had actually departed as planned at 1 pm when efforts were still being made by Thai officials and diplomats in Bangkok to change his mind. Thai organizers could not identify his whereabouts while some unconfirmed reports said he was still in Bangkok.

In his statement, the prince denied he was dissatisfied with the impasse during the first session of the Supreme National Council on Monday, and said he had earlier told Prime Minister [PM] Chatchai Chunhawan of his planned trip.

The 12-member council, with six delegates from the resistance and six from the Phnom Penh government, was formed in Jakarta last week to represent a single Cambodia. The delegates started their first meeting at the Cambodian embassy here Monday to settle the issue of the Council's chairmanship and nominate an official delegation to represent Cambodia at the UN General Assembly. A ceasefire and a moratorium on foreign military assistance were initially expected to be included in the agenda.

In his absence, Ranariddh nominated Art Sarik to replace him "with full power of decision" at the planned second-day Council meeting yesterday, which did not take place.

Only unofficial consultations through Thai go-betweens took place throughout the day at a hotel, where the Cambodians from the four rival parties are residing.

Informed sources said Ranariddh's move prompted Chinese and Vietnamese diplomats to hold intensive talks with the Cambodian leaders to convince them to reach an agreement. Beijing is the main backer of the resistance while Hanoi installed and supported the Cambodian government in Phnom Penh.

His decision to leave for Paris surprised and upset not only the Cambodian delegates, but also the five permanent UN Security Council members, Japan, Vietnam and the Thai hosts, who have mobilized tremendous financial and human resources for the talks, the sources said. Ranariddh failed to show up at the banquet hosted by Chatchai at Government House on Monday evening to welcome the Cambodian delegates. The dinner was initially planned to celebrate the successful outcome of the talks.

The Cambodian forum ran into an impasse on Monday over the insistence by the resistance that Prince Norodom Sihanouk chair the council as its 13th member, while Phnom Penh insisted that the former monarch be one of the 12 council members.

Kraisak Chunhawan, the PM's son and political adviser, said last night that informal discussions yesterday nearly reached an agreement, and that both the resistance and Phnom Penh were finalizing a draft joint statement to be issued when the Council resumes its meeting this morning. He said the Phnom Penh delegation had already accepted the paper, which was worked out by all parties concerned, including Thailand, and was awaiting the resistance to reciprocate. The draft would announce Prince Sihanouk as the Council chairman and leave the allocation issue for future talks, according to Kraisak. He added that the Cambodian delegation to the UN was to be discussed in today's session. He said a wrap-up meeting was held at 10.30 pm last night at the hotel.

According to Kraisak, intense consultations between Hun Sen and the tripartite Cambodian resistance took place throughout the day via Thai go-betweens. Initially, he said, Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen accepted the draft statement produced by Thailand, but the resistance "just tore it up" and wrote its own version to be rejected later by rival Phnom Penh delegates. Finally, a pooled-effort draft was discussed and accepted by Premier Hun Sen but still was waiting a response from the resistance as of 9.30 pm yesterday.

A FUNCINPEC official said at about midnight that the consultations yesterday ran into a deadlock because the resistance could not accept Hun Sen's demands that he be appointed the Council's vice-chairman and that another Phnom Penh representative be added to the ruling body, making the total number to 14 members. The Phnom Penh premier also demanded that he should head the Cambodian delegation to the UN meeting, said the official.

But a Phnom Penh source later clarified that his faction was prepared to drop the demand that Hun Sen lead a Cambodian delegation to UN and put on hold the issue of voluntary ceasefire for future talks if the council chairmanship could be settled within the 12-member or 14-member formula.

An informed source said last night that Washington sent a message to the meeting expressing it could not understand why Prince Ranariddh decided to stay away from the Cambodian talks The US statement added that Ranariddh's move could later pose a political implication on his own FUNCINPEC faction as the Cambodian peace talks was now entering a critical juncture which required cooperation from all sides, according to the source. The source said Washington placed as an urgent and important issue the settlement of the Cambodian representative to the UN and that an initial sound-out of five permanent members of the UN Security Council showed that they were not interested in the number of the ruling council but wanted a quick agreement on its chairmanship.

Premier Chatchai yesterday urged all sides to be patient and proposed that the Cambodians be given more time, saying that they had been trying to come to a solution for 11 years so they could not be expected to settle everything within two days. In his speech to the banquet on Monday, the premier expressed optimism that the Bangkok talks would be successful and urged the Cambodian delegates to work for the interests of the Cambodian people.

Process 'Suspended' 18 Sep

BK1909091990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT 19 Sep 90

[By Charles Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 19 (AFP)—Cambodia's peace process was suspended Wednesday as talks among the country's factions aimed at ending their nearly 12-year war collapsed following disagreement on how to bring resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk into the process.

Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government and its guerrilla adversaries, who only last week accepted a United Nations peace framework and formed a joint interim authority or Supreme National Council (SNC), bitterly blamed one another for the failure of the talks, which began here Monday.

During this first meeting of the SNC, the guerrilla coalition wanted the prince, not a member of the council, to join the body by becoming its 13th member. But the Phnom Penh team led by Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen, who sits on the SNC, rejected the proposal, insisting that the council remain equally divided between itself and the resistance.

Mr. Hun Sen told a press conference he and his team would leave later Wednesday for Phnom Penh, adding: "We very much regret that the first meeting of the SNC has not been able to positively resolve the urgent problems of the SNC after its formation."

The resistance groups the Marxist Khmer Rouge with non-communist followers of Prince Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann, which oppose the Phnom Penh government installed by Vietnam after its invasion of Cambodia nearly 12 years ago.

Mr. Hun Sen accused the coalition of having moved to "obstruct" resolution of other issues so long as Prince

Sihanouk was not designated chairman of the council, particularly that of a Cambodian delegation to the U.N.

The question of a U.N. delegation required quick resolution as the U.N. General Assembly opened Tuesday in New York. The SNC is to assume Cambodia's seat at the world body, which has until now been held by the guerrilla coalition, with a mission headed by a top Khmer Rouge official.

In a statement, the Khmer Rouge expressed "regret that the meeting ... was not able to produce positive results, as expected by the Cambodian people and the whole world community." The statement by Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, also a member of the SNC, accused Phnom Penh of refusing the chairmanship of the exiled prince, who is still Cambodia's most internationally respected leader.

A peace plan drawn up by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and approved last week by the warring factions identified Prince Sihanouk as the best choice to head the SNC. This refusal, the statement said, "can only be construed as an attempt to kill the permanent five document and the Jakarta joint statement of 10 September 1990, and therefore to prolong the war." The plan delegates sweeping executive powers to the U.N. to maintain peace and supervise elections in the country.

But Mr. Hun Sen said: "We are always ready to offer Prince Sihanouk the SNC chairmanship in case the prince decided to join the SNC in its present formation." "In that case, the vice chairmanship must belong to an SNC member of the State of Cambodia"—the formal name of the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh government, also communist but less radical than the Khmer Rouge.

Cambodian and Thai sources said that during the discussions here Phnom Penh had proposed a trade-off, expressing readiness to accept Prince Sihanouk as chairman if Mr. Hun Sen became vice chairman and head of the U.N. delegation. Said a member of Mr. Son Sann's faction: "We should offend Prince Sihanouk if we were to appoint him as chairman by forcing him to accept Mr. Hun Sen as vice chairman." "By bringing up trivial issues to block the appointment of the chairman, Mr. Hun Sen is deliberately stalling the peace process."

Mr. Hun Sen denied that he had demanded to lead the U.N. delegation, saying only that it should "reflect the composition of the SNC." He was also careful to say the meeting here was "adjourned, not ended," and could resume after consultations. But analysts said the peace process under way since the Jakarta agreement was now effectively discontinued.

Separately, Mr. Khieu Samphan told reporters that an international conference on Cambodia should resume "as soon as possible" in Paris to set up a U.N. transitional authority in Cambodia and send a peace-keeping force to the Southeast Asian country. The Paris conference, which ended in a stalemate last year, is scheduled to reconvene to finalize a settlement to end the war. "The Paris conference is of great urgency," Mr. Khieu Samphan said, adding that Vietnam "had not actually accepted the Perm Five framework." "Because of our good will, we have decided not to occupy the seat at the U.N. pending the arrival (of a delegation) of the SNC," he added.

Hun Sen Discusses 'Collapse'

BK1909055890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0533 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 19 (AFP)—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen said here Wednesday he was returning to Phnom Penh after peace talks with Cambodian resistance factions failed to achieve a settlement.

The announcement came amid the apparent collapse of the first meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC), an interim authority formed under a U.N.-brokered peace plan bringing Mr. Hun Sen's government together with the three resistance factions to end their nearly 12-year-long war.

"We very much regret that the first meeting of the SNC has not been able to positively resolve the urgent questions of the SNC after its formation," Mr. Hun Sen said.

Mr. Hun Sen, who leads a government installed by Vietnam in 1979, repeated earlier statements rejecting the creation of an extra seat on the SNC for resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk so he could serve as its chairman.

Thai Envoy Calls ASEAN To 'Redefine' Role

BK1809025790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Sep 90 p 4

[By Cristina Pastor]

[Text] Manila—Thai Ambassador to the Philippines Sarasin Wiraphon said ASEAN would have to adjust its view of regional security in the face of the US military withdrawal from the Philippines.

Philippine President Corazon Aquino said yesterday her government would work for the "orderly withdrawal" of US forces from bases in the country after September 1991.

Sarasin made the remark on Friday before negotiations resume between the Philippines and the United States on the future of the Clark Air Base, the Subic naval station and four smaller military installations here. "How do we adjust our relationship with the United States which is no longer omnipotent and omnipresent in the region?" Sarasin asked.

He was speaking at a forum, "Peace, Security and Development in Southeast Asia: Problems and Prospects," held at the state-run University of the Philippines.

He said it was time for the six-nation alliance to redefine its relations with major powers and make efforts toward narrowing differences between the historical adversaries, China and Vietnam. With the threat of Soviet expansionism receding in the region, Southeast Asian countries must decide how to take advantage of political unrest in the Soviet Union. There is also the problem of how to give Japan more latitude in regional politics that would match its status as an economic power, without rekindling dormant suspicions left over from World War II.

"Do the internal problems in the Soviet Union present a political opportunity for us? How do we make Japan a more responsible power?" he asked. He said rapid changes in East-West relations are forcing ASEAN to reassess its 23-year existence. A challenge is for ASEAN to promote itself as a "model for cooperation" so that member-nations can relate to one another in a "meaningful" way. "The region has a rather poor track record of cooperation," Sarasin admitted.

ASEAN, he said, views the sprouting of regional alliances such as the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] both as a "source of support" and as a "potential threat." Conceived by ASEAN's major trading partners as an expanded economic bloc, APEC's goals would be "complementary" to ASEAN, he said. "Perhaps ASEAN would benefit from APEC's existence... but we can not let non-ASEAN countries dictate policies for us," the envoy said.

ASEAN Labor Ministers View Trade Restrictions

BK1809131090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1245 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 18 (AFP)—The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Tuesday said it was concerned over attempts by some developed countries to deny developing nations trade privileges. In a joint statement after a two-day meeting, ASEAN's labour ministers said they would fight any attempt to link trade privileges to their observance of workers' rights or standards set by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

ASEAN, formed in 1967 to promote regional economic cooperation in non-communist Southeast Asia, groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba, who opened the meeting Monday, said labour groups in industrial nations were demanding the inclusion of "social clauses," including respect for human rights, in trade agreements. "These clauses could enable their governments to introduce selective import restrictions against countries which in their view do not adhere to what they regard as fair labour standards," he said.

Mr. Ghafar cited three petitions filed by labour groups in the U.S. seeking to deny Malaysia tariff cuts under the U.S. Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) as examples of protectionism. The petitions, rejected by the U.S. Government earlier this year, sought withdrawal of the privileges on grounds that Malaysia was violating labour and human rights.

"We must not make use of human rights issues by linking them to labour standards. But lots of these countries are making use of this to try to get the trade privileges removed," Malaysia's Labour Minister Lim Ah Lek said. Mr. Lim said that ASEAN members should work together to register their concern over growing protectionist measures.

In their joint statement, the labour ministers also expressed grave concern over the plight of workers from their countries stranded in Kuwait and Iraq as a result of the gulf crisis. They said that the international community, the ILO and other international agencies should help repatriate the workers as soon as possible and assist in their re-employment.

Japan

First Medical Team Arrives in Saudi Arabia

OW1909014990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0131 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Riyadh, Sept. 18 (KYODO)—A 17-member Japanese medical team on Tuesday flew into Riyadh as an advance party for some 100 doctors and nurses Japan has pledged to send to the Persian Gulf region. The advance team was dispatched as a part of Japan's contribution to aid the U.S.-led multinational force deployed in the Gulf since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

The team is scheduled to stay in Riyadh for a month in order to find a suitable role for the Japanese medical personnel who will follow them, officials of the Japanese Embassy here said. They will study ways to help refugees stranded in the Persian Gulf states as a result of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the officials said.

The advance team will inspect hospitals in Riyadh and other major cities in Saudi Arabia, as well medical facilities for the U.S. troops stationed there, the officials said. The first group is comprised of five doctors, four nurses, five coordinators, and three Foreign Ministry officials, the embassy said.

Japanese Airlines Repatriate Philippine Refugees

OW1909033190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1523 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 (KYODO)—A chartered Japanese Airlines plane left late Tuesday for the Middle East to fly home an estimated 300 Filipinos, the first of many Asians who have fled and Kuwait that Japan has promised to help return home, government officials said. The plane, which is loaded with some six tons of blankets, mats, and other emergency supplies, is headed for the Jordanian capital of Amman.

Foreign Ministry officials and journalists will also be on the flight, which will head for Manila after picking up the refugees, they said.

A second plane belonging to all Nippon Airways is to leave early Wednesday to repatriate a second group of Philippine nationals. Both planes are being chartered with Japanese Government funds through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Japan has given some 12 million dollars to the organization to be used for the repatriation of refugees.

Further flights will be made at IOM request, officials said.

Earlier Tuesday, the first 17 members of a promised Japanese medical team also left for the Gulf. Japan has promised to contribute some 2 billion dollars to the U.S.-led multinational forces and another 2 billion dollars to assist countries hit economically by the crisis.

Nation 'Should Consider' Asian Fears on SDF

OW1909092290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Wednesday that the Japanese Government should consider the feelings of Asian people in drawing up a United Nations Cooperation Law that could pave the way for deploying noncombat Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel abroad.

He noted that many people in Asia worry about the possibility of Japan again becoming a major military power. Nakayama made the remark before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Councillors, in response to a question from Bunbei Hara, a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP].

Hara argued that Japan should be cautious in sending the Self-Defense Forces overseas.

Nakayama said, "Southeast Asian countries, which suffered (from Japan's invasion) during World War II, have shown a serious interest in (the law). It is extremely important to draw up a flawless bill."

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu proposed enacting the law to allow Japan more flexibility in fulfilling its responsibility in global peace efforts when he announced a package of measures in late August to assist the U.S.-led multinational forces deployed in the Persian Gulf area.

Government and LDP officials are discussing the possibility of sending SDF doctors and other unarmed SDF personnel to the Persian Gulf.

The government is planning to create a new category of public officials to which SDF members would be temporarily transferred before being assigned to a new "peace cooperation team" to support United Nations peacekeeping activities. But the dispatch of SDF members under the auspices of the peace cooperation team to areas of international tensions would likely be controversial in the light of Article 9 of the Constitution, which bans the use of force as a means of settling international disputes.

Senior LDP leaders have complained that the peace cooperation team measure is a way of avoiding a debate on the Constitution.

The government plans to map out a blueprint on the idea before Kaifu meets U.S. President George Bush in New York at the end of the month. The government is studying what Japan can do within its constitutional framework and will submit a bill to the Diet as soon as possible, Nakayama said.

Nakayama said Japan will not hold a direct dialogue with Iraq to resolve the Gulf crisis unless that country withdraws from Kuwait unconditionally and release foreign hostages.

Okinawa Groups Protest Marine Shelling Exercise

OW1309135490 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 13 Sep 90 Evening Edition p 1

[Text] Kin Town—The U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa began this year's sixth live shelling exercise at the Camp Hansen training grounds in Kin Town across National Highway 104 on the morning of 13 September. The exercise will continue through 14 September. U.S. forces in Okinawa have advised that they will conduct similar exercises 19-20 September. Democratic organizations like the Okinawa People's Council to Defend the Constitution and to Oppose the Security Treaty and the United Action Liaison Council to Defend Livelihood and Democracy staged a rally protesting the exercise in Kin Town on the morning of 13 September.

Government Presents Proposal in Metal Dispute

OW1909032990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1601 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Washington, Sept. 18 (KYODO)—Japan, facing a Section 301 petition from Allied-Signal Co., apparently offered a new proposal Tuesday to break the impasse in a dispute over amorphous metals, a U.S. source said Tuesday.

"The Japanese came back with another proposal," the source said without elaboration. The move came shortly before Allied-Signal was about to refile a Section 301 petition against Japan's refusal to grant a special extension of patents in Japan.

Both Japanese and U.S. officials acknowledged earlier that marathon talks collapsed and the refiling of a petition by Allied-Signal was inevitable. "The talks failed," a U.S. official said, adding U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills' office will accept a petition from Allied-Signal, which wants an extension of its patent in Japan and fair access to the Japanese market.

A Japanese official here said the breakdown in negotiations was unavoidable. "We want the U.S. to better understand the issue," said the official who requested anonymity.

"Things should develop one way or the other" in the next several hours before Allied-Signal moves to file a Section 301 petition under the U.S. Trade Act, another U.S. official said.

An Allied-Signal official said his company will refile a petition which it withdrew in March pending a five-month negotiating period. That deadline came last Saturday, but Japanese and U.S. trade negotiators made last-minute efforts to iron out differences over Allied-Signal's patent and sales efforts in Japan.

A U.S. trade official said, however, that Allied-Signal has not yet filed a petition. Once the petition is accepted by Hills' office, a seven-month investigation period will follow.

Defense Chief Interviewed on Soviet Forces

OW1909080990 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1031 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Interview with Yozo Ishikawa, director general of the Defense Agency, by Hatsuhisa Takashima and Joichi Nishihara; from the "News 21" program—recorded]

[Text] [Takashima] Mr. Minister, this is in reference to this year's white paper on defense. With respect to Soviet forces in the Far East, while the paper uses expressions saying that the forces are no longer a potential threat, there are, on the other hand, intimations that there is no change in the harsh military situation. The Defense Agency's views on Soviet forces in the Far East appear contradictory. Would you please explain the point?

[Ishikawa] The Soviet Union is changing drastically as a result of the so-called diplomacy of new thinking. We need to take this into account, as well as their military capabilities in the Far East, which are still great in terms of quantity, even though it is true that they are decreasing the quantity of weapons to a degree. We are harboring great hopes about the direction of the Soviet Union. We have removed our previous description—potential threat—as an expression of such hope. You may call it a contradiction. However, we have to understand objectively that in the present situation it still is a military power. That concept is conveyed in the paper.

[Nishihara] Mr. Minister, I think this easing of East-West tensions you mentioned will have a natural impact on next year's defense buildup plan. What is your view?

[Ishikawa] Because of our limited time, I will be brief in my explanation. Our nation's defense policy is based on maintaining minimum defense capabilities necessary to an independent nation, regardless of how the international situation changes—to use an extreme expression.

If we left our hands completely empty, this would actually cause instability; such conditions would only increase risks. Our basic idea is that nothing can change about our defense, however the world may change. But on the other hand, if there are changes in military situations, we cannot ignore them or say that we have nothing to do with them. Hence, if the situation is progressing toward detente, we too should take it into account and readjust our views. That is how I feel.

[Nishihara] Now that the cold war is over, it seems that the world has become more liable to outbreak of regional conflicts than before. The Persian Gulf crisis has actually broken out. How do you think Japan should deal with regional conflicts?

[Ishikawa] Well, attention is now focused on the Iraqi issue. However, it is not the only regional conflict. There are many unstable factors in the Asia-Pacific region, notably the problem on the Korean peninsula and the Cambodian conflict. Although the so-called big trees [as heard] of the United States and the Soviet Union do not exist anymore, it is a fact that a number of unstable factors have increased dramaticaly. What should we do to deal with such unstable factors? Well, I think it is very likely that the United States and the Soviet Union will sit at the same table in the future to discuss dealing with regional issues. Such discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union were once thought a dream. However, needless to say, it will be a major future task of Japan to join UN forces, if they are formed, as a member of the international community. Regarding the question of UN forces and Japan's constitution, I think it is necessary for us to have thorough discussions through which we can ask for the Japanese people's understanding.

[Takeshima] Mr. Minister, you have just said that you would discuss the possibility of Japan joining UN forces. What is the most ideal way to join the UNF?

[Ishikawa] Although it is a task for the future, I think it is possible for the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] to join UN forces, should they be formed permanently, and perform duties as its unit. Of course, various discussions are needed from different viewpoints, including the issue of the Constitution itself. However, I think there is a fair chance for the SDF to join UN forces without changing the Constitution. Again, it is a matter for the future. Regarding tentative measures in the Iraqi situation, a plan to form a UN peace cooperation team is currently under consideration by Prime Minister Kaifu. In addition to financial assistance, government authorities are also planning to make personnel contributions. These are some measures government authorities are now planning to take.

Chinese Ambassador Meets With Opposition Leader

OW1809135590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1331 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO—The Chinese ambassador to Japan told Japanese opposition leader Takako Doi on Tuesday that China opposes the major powers' military intervention in the Persian Gulf crisis.

Yang Zhenya, in an hour-long meeting with the chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party, implied possible military actions by the U.S.-led multinational forces to drive Iraqis out of Kuwait will only help foster a split among Arab countries, JSP [Japan Socialist Party] officials said.

The United States, France, Britain, Egypt, Syria, and other countries have sent troops to the Gulf region after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2.

Yang told Doi that China hopes Arab countries will resolve the crisis in peaceful ways. Yang, however, reiterated China's opposition to Iraq's invasion and subsequent annexation of its neighboring oil-rich emirate.

Touching on Japan's proposed dispatch of noncombat personnel from the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to the Gulf region, Yang was quoted as saying Japan should deal with the matter in consideration of "the sensitive feeling of Asian countries" which were invaded by Japan during World War II.

Doi told Yang that the JSP also objects to the dispatch of SDF personnel to the Middle East, saying the United Nations should play a leading role in resolving the crisis.

Prior to her meeting with Yang, Doi met Egyptian Ambassador to Japan Wahib al-Minyawi to discuss the crisis. Al-Minyawi briefed Doi about the sending of Egyptian forces to Saudi Arabia. Doi told al-Minyawi that the JSP hopes the crisis will be resolved in peaceful ways.

Kaifu Unclear on Form of DPRK Apology

OW1909081390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Wednesday he is willing to apologize to North Korea over Japan's colonial rule, but deflected a reporter's question on how his apology would be expressed.

"Regardless of my position as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) or prime minister, I have a desire to apologize and will do so if requested," Kaifu told reporters at his official residence.

He made the remarks after former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru and Makoto Tanabe, vice chairman of the opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), agreed earlier in the day that they should carry a letter from Kaifu conveying Japan's apology over the past when they lead a mission to North Korea next week.

Kanemaru and Tanabe plan to press Kaifu to prepare the letter of apology over Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula when the three men meet on Thursday. Kanemaru and Tanabe also agreed that it will be up to Kaifu to decide whether to send the letter in his capacity as prime minister or as president of the LDP.

The JSP—the sole communication channel between the two nations, which have no diplomatic relations—has stressed that a personal letter of apology from the prime minister is needed to demonstrate Japan's willingness to improve bilateral relations.

Senior government officials are reluctant for Kaifu to entrust a personal letter to Kanemaru and Tanabe, saying the visit is a matter between political parties and does not involve the government.

Kanemaru is leading a delegation from the LDP which is making a joint visit to Pyongyang with a JSP delegation headed by Tanabe. They will be in the North Korean capital from September 24 to 28. The joint mission is primarily aimed at promoting closer relations between the two neighbors, as well as securing the release of two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea since 1983.

Australia, JSP Agree to Weapons Export Ban

OW1909111190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—The Australian Government and the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) agreed on Wednesday to make every effort to ban the export of military weapons, JSP officials said. Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and chairwoman of Japan's largest opposition party, Takako Doi, made the agreement when they met in Tokyo to discuss the Gulf crisis and other international issues.

Doi said, "One of reasons why the Gulf crisis broke out can be attributed to the export of military equipment by arms exporting countries to Iraq," according to the officials. The Soviet Union, France, and other advanced countries are reported to have made military shipments to Iraq before Baghdad invaded Kuwait on August 2.

Doi and Hawke also agreed to cooperate in boosting peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

Asked by Hawke about the JSP's view of U.N. peacekeeping observation teams, Doi had the Gulf crisis in mind, and said the JSP opposes sending Japan's Self-Defense Forces personnel to any conflict area. She was quoted as saying the Japanese Constitution does not allow Japan to send military forces to areas of conflict.

Doi said the Japanese people obtained the Constitution at the expense of the lives of 20 million Asian people and 3 million Japanese during World War II when Japan invaded Asian countries.

Australian Prime Minister Supports Joint Project

OW1909062990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 (KYODO)—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said on Wednesday that solid support is emerging in Australian business and labor circles for a controversial 6 billion U.S. dollar joint project with Japan to build a high-technology futuristic city in Adelaide, Japanese Government officials said.

Hawke told International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto that the Australian central government as well as the government of south Australia, where Adelaide is located, are firmly committed to making the project a reality, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

The joint government-industry project is designed to employ and house nearly 100,000 people in 10 connected villages, each of which will have a different technological or industry focus. The concept, known as a multi function polis, was first proposed in 1987 by then MITI head Hajime Tamura, when it was seen as an effort to boost the two countries' relations.

The likely components of the high-tech city include a world-class university, a world meteorological center, and global environmental and technological centers, according to MITI.

The Australian steering committee on the project in June chose Queensland's gold coast as the site for the 20-year project, contingent upon Queensland making the land available at a reasonable price. But the selection was canceled after the Queensland government, faced with strong opposition from local business people who reportedly feared the project would create a "Japanese enclave," and environmentalists concerned about possible damage to the natural environment in the area, failed to meet the conditions.

Adelaide was then picked as the site of the technological wonder city.

Behind the unexpectedly harsh criticism of the project by Queensland residents may be the fact that Japanese companies already have considerable investment there, especially in the Gold Coast, a renowned coastal resort, Japanese officials said.

In a 30-minute meeting Wednesday morning, Hawke asked Muto to name a Japanese business leader as a joint chairman of the soon-to- be-established international advisory board on the project.

Muto proposed Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), who is also the chairman of Keidanren's Japan-Australia Business Cooperation Committee, and Hawke expressed a hearty welcome for the nomination, the MITI officials said.

The international panel will also include U.S., Asian, and European business executives, as well as the Japanese and the Australians, the officials said.

Hawke also asked Muto to send a fact-finding mission early next year to probe the investment environment in Adelaide and south Australia state. The mission, which will comprise the heads of Japanese companies interested in investing in the project, will probably visit the area next spring, according to the officials.

On the topic of bilateral cooperation in scientific research, Muto and Hawke agreed to expand the scope to encompass more basic researchers. Hawke suggested the development of "clean coal" as a possible field for such cooperation, the officials said.

Mongolia

Commentary Views UN General Assembly Session

OW1809114690 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Dashbaljir commentary]

[Text] The sessions of the UN General Assembly have always been a sort of measurement of political climate in the world. This year, the session is held in the background of the most dramatic change in the world since World War II. The world community is witnessing real disarmament, a desire to settle, by common efforts, regional conflicts and solve global problems. The East-West confrontation is being substituted by the common search for the ways of securing greater stability, security, and cooperation.

The preliminary agenda of the session includes more than 150 points dealing in particular with the arms control, economic growth, human rights, environmental protection, and nonnuclear zones.

Major breakthroughs have been seen of late in the settlement of regional conflicts, for instance, in Central America and southern Africa and Southeast Asia. With no doubt, the session participants will closely discuss the situation in the Gulf region and the background of the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait.

More than 60 heads of state and government and 100 ministers will take the floor exposing their countries' stand on present international topics. The changes in the world have given the possibility to have a new look on the possibilities of the United Nations Organization and international interaction.

The last Gorbachev-Bush meeting in Helsinki has been a striking illustration of the change, with the Soviet Union and the United States of America taking, almost for the first time in the post-war history, an identical position on the Gulf crisis.

Today, the international relations are being freed of any ideological considerations, and what the nations strive at is free development, broader mutually advantageous cooperation, and peace.

Byambasuren Interviewed on Government, Ties

LD1809163690 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1535 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Sept 18 (TANJUG)—Mongolia's new prime minister Dashyn Byambasuren told TANJUG in Ulaanbaatar today that his government would include members of different parties. The recent parliamentary elections were the first multi-party elections in Mongolia.

In his first interview to foreign journalists since he was elected prime minister, Byambasuren said Mongolia would have friendly relations with neighbouring China and the Soviet Union. He also favourably assessed relations with Yugoslavia and specified that the two countries' cooperation faces good prospects in industry, mining and tourism.

Byambasuren, Leaders Discuss Forming Government

OW1609202090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 15 Sep 90

[Text] Mongolian Prime Minister Byambasuren is having talks with the leaders of political parties on the formation of a new government. He has reached agreements with the leaders of the National Progressive Party and is having talks with the Democratic and Social Democratic parties. The prime minister managed to have a mutual understanding with the Mongolian Green Party and assured of environmental protection in the structure of the future cabinet. Although the Greens failed to get any seats in the parliament, Prime Minister Byambasuren expressed his willingness to cooperate with this party within the government framework.

To Submit Suggestions 24 Sep

OW1909112890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] The newly-appointed Mongolian Prime Minister Byambasuren is holding talks with the political parties on the formation of a new government. He assured an agreement with the leadership of the Mongolian Democratic Party, the most influential opposition force, on its joining the government-to-be. Previously, Byambasuren has had talks with the leadership of the Party of National Progress and the Green Party.

Mr. Byambasuren is to submit his suggestions to the State's Small Hural on September 24.

PGH Passes Resolution on Combating Crimes

OW1609202290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 15 Sep 90

[Text] In view of the growing rate of criminality in Mongolia, the People's Great Hural [PGH] passed a resolution on stepping up the combat against crimes. It resolved to form a permanent committee at the State Small Hural that will be engaged in regulating combat against crime, its prophylactics, devising legislative acts concerning law protection bodies. This also includes the elaboration of the Law on Property and measures on ensuring legal protection of health and interests of militiamen and reformatory establishments.

North Korea

N-S Contact on UN Membership Issue Reported

SK1809141590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] The contact between delegates to the North-South High- Level Talks was held at 1000 this morning in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom to discuss the entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations under a single seat according to the agreement reached by both sides during the first round of the North-South high-level talks.

From our side, Choe U-chin, delegate to the North-South High- Level Talks and ambassador-at-large of the Foreign Ministry, and two suites, and from the South side, a delegate and two suites, attended the contact.

Reporters of the North and the South, and foreign correspondents came to Panmunjom to cover the contact.

The first contact was an open one.

Our side's delegate spoke first. He said that he was pleased that, just when the high-level talks were held between the North and the South in harmony with the vigorous march of our fellow countrymen to reunification in the nineties, and when joint efforts are being made for detente and reunification, the contact between delegates to the North-South high-level talks is being held to discuss the issue of entry of the North and the South into the United Nations with a single seat.

He said: As our side emphasized in the first round of the North- South High-Level Talks, one of the most pressing issues awaiting resolution in removing the political confrontation between the North and the South is the issue of the United Nations. Our basic position on the issue of entry into the United Nations is, in short, to enter as a reunified single state, proceeding from the desire to prevent the perpetuation of the nation's division, and to achieve reunification.

He stressed that we recognize that if one wants to enter the United Nations before the reunification no matter what, the North and the South should jointly enter the United Nations with a single seat to benefit the reunification cause, instead of the North and South separately entering with two seats.

He pointed out that, contrary to this, the South side has held that the North and the South should simultaneously enter the United Nations separately, or even that the South side alone should enter independently. As for the separate entry of the North and the South into the United Nations, we think this will not be helpful to national reunification, but rather will result in legalizing the division internationally, and in spoiling the future of national reunification.

He said: Division of the nation by outside forces is itself deplorable and sad. Why should we ourselves act to make division internationally recognized? We think such an act is intolerable from the standpoint of the aspirations and desires of our fellow countrymen for reunification and the nation's dignity.

Furthermore, why should we enter the United Nations separately with two seats, just when national reunification is drawing near and the North-South High-Level Talks are being held?

If the difference in views between the two sides over entry into the United Nations is not promptly resolved, we cannot avoid an unfavorable situation such as confrontation between the North and the South in the international arena.

Therefore, during the first round of the North-South High-Level Talks, we proposed that the issue of entry into the United Nations with a single seat be discussed on a priority basis.

Our side's delegate said that it is very fortunate that contact between the delegates from both sides is realized today.

Pointing out that all our fellow countrymen welcome this contact and express the hope and expectation that an agreement will be reached in discussions on entering the United Nations with a single seat. He noted his belief that if both sides sincerely discuss the issue with the firm will for reunification, and exert all sincere efforts, they can certainly seek a method for entry of the North and the South into the United Nations with a single seat.

In response to the request made by the South side during the first round of the North-South High-Level Talks for our side to show its plan for entry of the North and the South into the United Nations with a single seat, the delegate of our side put forward our side's plan concerning the issue of entry with a single seat as follows:

A proposal for entry of the North and the South into the United Nations with one seat:

1. Concerning the question of applying for entry into the United Nations: The North and the South should jointly apply for entry into the United Nations with one seat this year.

2. Concerning the question of the right of representation: The right to be the representative in the United Nations should be exercised alternately or jointly by the North and the South. In the case of alternately exercising the right of representation, the period can be a month or more according to an agreement.

3. Concerning the question of exercising the voting right: The North and the South should jointly express yes or no to the questions, if agreed upon by the North and the South. The questions on which both sides cannot agree should be settled by abstention.

4. Concerning the question of exercising the right of address: Both sides should agree which one will act as representative and have the right of address, depending on the content of the issue. If necessary, the other side can be allowed to make an additional speech. In this case, the one side should not condemn and abuse the other side.

5. Concerning the name and flag of a single seat: As with the name and flag of a single team, which was already agreed upon in the North-South Sports Talks, the name should be KOREA, and the English spelling of it should

be KOREA, as agreed upon in the North-South Sports Talks. The flag can be one with a blue map of our country on a white background, or it can be another design.

6. Concerning the performance of duties: In principle, the North and the South should act jointly on issues debated in the United Nations. In case of an impasse, the North and the South can act separately, if such a step does not harm the other side's interests.

7. Concerning the question of the membership fee of the United Nations: The question of the UN membership fee and expenses can be settled by having the North and the South pay equal shares, or each side can pay separately, as is the present case.

Our side's delegate said that our proposal is in accordance with our fellow countrymen's intention and desire for reunification, in that it justly represents the interests of the both the North and the South, and that it conforms to the UN Charter and its mission. Thus, they are very realistic and reasonable proposals.

In addition, our side's delegate said that, if the proposal for entry into the United Nations with one seat is realized, a breakthrough can be made in removing difficulties and stumbling blocks in the way of reunification and achieving reconciliation, unity, and a relaxation of tension.

If the question of entry into the United Nations with one seat is negotiated at the North-South High-Level Talks, he said that it is important for the North and the South to avoid confronting each other in the UN arena. He added that this is a very grave question related to the destiny of the North-South High-Level Talks.

In conclusion, our side's representative stressed that the South should pay deep attention to our side's proposals and positively respond to them. He stressed that he expects an agreement to be made at today's contact.

The South said that it is good if the North and the South can enter the United Nations with one seat, but it said that it is not possible to realize our proposal. It repeated its claims of accepting the current reality of the North and the South, and of simultaneously entering the United Nations as a transitional step, until reunification is accomplished.

Saying that the question concerning reunification and the question concerning entry into the United Nations are directly related—just when the North-South High-Level Talks have been arranged and when the desire for reunification is mounting higher than ever with the fellow countrymen in the North, the South, and overseas countries—our side's delegate once more stressed that the North and the South jointly enter the United Nations with one seat.

At today's contact, it was agreed that both sides should continue discussions at the next contact to consider the issues.

It has been agreed that the next contact between delegates will be held at an early date and that the date will be set through negotiations between responsible liaison officials of the North- South High-Level Talks.

Soviet Diplomatic Moves With ROK Criticized

SK1809231890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2236 GMT 18 Sep 90

["MINJU CHOSON Discloses Inside Story of Korean-Soviet Foreign Minister Talks"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a news analyst's article headlined "A Doing That Hinders Korea's Reunification," which reads in full:

The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA carried an article announcing that the Soviet Union would establish "diplomatic relations" with South Korea, making an arbitrary comment on the recent Korean-Soviet foreign ministers talks in Pyongyang.

For the Soviet Union to enter into "diplomatic relations" with South Korea means inveigling itself into the "two Koreas" plot and it is an act of increasing the misfortunes and sufferings of our people from national division.

Nevertheless, the newspaper said there is no need to ask for somebody's "approval" of this question because it "is for the interests of the Soviet Union" and it is a question to be "decided by the Soviet Union itself, an independent state."

This vividly reveals the mode of thinking that one is free to encroach on the interests of other countries and nations, even one's allies, for one's own interests.

The article carried in IZVESTIYA was so disgusting that the news analyst inquired of an official concerned of the Foreign Ministry about the inside story of the Korean-Soviet foreign ministers talks.

According to him, the Soviet foreign minister at the talks was interested in our view on the question of establishment of "diplomatic relations" between the Soviet Union and South Korea.

And we stated that we could not allow this because this would be a decisive obstacle to Korea's reunification.

The Soviet foreign minister asked why the establishment of "diplomatic ties" by the Soviet Union with South Korea would be an obstacle to Korea's reunification. Our foreign minister gave answers to it and formally forwarded the details of it to the Soviet side in the form of a memorandum.

Following is the gist of the memorandum:

Firstly, if the Soviet Union establishes "diplomatic relations" with South Korea, it will mean recognizing the "reality" of Korea's division as a status quo and it will mean freezing the state of division itself and legitimizing the existence of "two Koreas" on the international scene.

The root cause of the tensions on the Korean peninsula and of distrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South lies in the state of division itself.

To facilitate the division of Korea, therefore, is not helpful to peace and the relaxation of the tensions, a precondition for reunification, but, on the contrary, will bring confrontation and tensions.

Secondly, the opening of "diplomatic relations" with South Korea by the Soviet Union is fundamentally different from the cases of other countries.

The Soviet Union, together with the United States, is responsible for the division of Korea after World War II.

And, when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded, the Soviet Union was the first to recognise it as the sole legitimate state of the Korean nation.

If this very Soviet Union establishes "diplomatic relations" with South Korea now, it will be a separatist act of legally recognising the existence of "two Koreas" in Korea and an act which obviously goes against Korea's reunification.

Thirdly, the establishment of "diplomatic relations" with South Korea by the Soviet Union means helping realise the "northern policy" of the South Korean authorities.

The "northern policy" is, in essence, designed to "isolate" the DPRK internationally through the establishment of "diplomatic relations" between South Korea and socialist countries including the Soviet Union and, at the same time, keep Korea divided into "two Koreas" forever through "cross recognition" according to the strategy of the United States.

If the Soviet Union, which must know this, goes so far as to establish "diplomatic relations" with South Korea, it will mean an open act against Korea's reunification.

Fourthly, if the Soviet Union establishes "diplomatic relations" with South Korea, it will mean the formation of a tripartite alliance, with the Soviet Union joining the United States and South Korea in the conspiracy to topple the socialist system in the DPRK.

If things go this way, the South Korean authorities will become more arrogant with a swollen head and attempt to unify the country by absorbing the North like in Germany, taking advantage of the Soviet Union's siding with them.

This would lead the North-South dialogue for reunification to a rupture and further aggravate the North-South confrontation.

Fifthly, if the Soviet Union establishes "diplomatic relations" with South Korea, the Korean-Soviet alliance treaty will automatically be reduced to a mere name.

This will leave us no other choice but to take measures to provide us for ourselves some weapons for which we have so far relied upon the alliance.

This will lead the arms race to an acute phase on the Korean peninsula and carry the situation there to the extreme pitch of strain. Worse still, this will aggravate the situation of the Asia-Pacific region in general.

Sixthly, this will hinder the will of the entire Korean people, particularly the South Korean people, for reunification.

If the Soviet Union opens "diplomatic relations" with South Korea at a time when the desire for reunification is running higher than ever before among the South Korean people, it will throw a wet blanket over the Korean people's fervor for reunification and cast a shadow on it.

As mentioned above, it is apparently a very bad thing for the Soviet Union to open "diplomatic relations" with South Korea. If the Soviet Union do that, ignoring this, it will bring nothing good to anybody either in view of the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region or in view of the interests of the Korean and Soviet peoples.

South, U.S. Must Stop 'Team Spirit' Exercises

SK1909053490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0503 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—"Team Spirit" war manoeuvres must be stopped, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The news analyst says:

Our side at the first North-South High-Level Talks, attaching essential significance to the question of removing the political and military confrontation, raised it as a pressing problem which awaits a solution in the military field to bring to an end the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. This proceeded from the sincere stand for easing military confrontation on the Korean peninsula, creating a peaceful precondition for national reunification and leading the North-South High-Level Talks itself to a success.

The south side at the first North-South High-Level Talks, mumbling again about "threat from the North", said that it would "readjust" the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises only when the threat is removed. This cannot be construed otherwise than a revelation of the real intention of the South Korean authorities to shift the responsibility for the tensions on to us and step up nuclear war preparations together with foreign forces behind the curtain of dialogue.

We have stated time and again that we have no intention to "invade the South" and set a living example of disarmament by discontinuing large-scale military exercises and reducing the Army by 100,000 men.

There is no reason whatsoever for the South Korean rulers to stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in South Korea together with the U.S. forces against the North, rendering the situation strained.

The South Korean authorities, together with the United States, must take a step to discontinue "Team Spirit" from next year.

We will watch the South side's attitude toward "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which are directly linked with the future destiny of the North-South high-level talks.

Committee Extends Invitation to South Musicians

SK1909111190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—Kim Won-kyun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians' Union and chairman of the North side's preparatory committee for a pan-national musical concert for reunification, sent a letter dated September 18 to the South Korean General Federation of National Artists, inviting South Korean men of culture and art to the concert to be held in Pyongyang at the proposal of Mr. Yun I-sang.

The following are those invited: 1. Hwang Pyong-ki, professor at the conservatoire of Ewha Women's University, 2. O Chong-suk, a leading member of the national changguk (Korean classical opera) troupe, 3. Chong Hwa-yong, a member of the national changguk troupe, 4. Kim Chong-su, assistant professor at the national music course of the Chugye art school. 5. Hong Chong-chin, associate professor at the conservatoire of Ewha Women's University, 6. Kim Tok-sun, chairperson of the national federation of poetical fellowship organizations, 7. O Pok-no, a lecturer at the conservatoire of Chungang University, 8. Kim Kwang-suk, an instrumentalist at the national music academy, 9. Yun In-suk, professor at the conservatoire of Tanguk University, 10. Kim Tok-su, chairperson of the Hanguk legitimate art study and preservation association, 11. Yi Kwang-su, executive member of the above-said association, 12. Kang Min-sok, executive member of the above-said association, 13. Kim Un-tae, a member of the above-said association, 14. No Tong-Un, professor at the conservatoire of Mokwon University, 15. Yim Yon-chol, deputy chief of the cultural desk of the editorial board of the newspaper TONG-A ILBO, 16. An Chong-suk, a journalist of the newspaper HANGYORE, 17. Kim Kyong-hui, a journalist.

The letter noted that the pan-national musical concert for reunification to be held in Pyongyang from October 18 at the proposal of Mr. Yun I-sang amidst great expectation and interest of the artists and all other Koreans in the North, the South and overseas would create a favorable atmosphere for the promotion of national unity and the peaceful reunification of the country and mark a good occasion for a uniform development of our national culture and art.

The letter continued:

We think that when the Korean artists in the North, the South and overseas sit at one place and sing together songs of reunification, sharing compatriotic feelings this time, it will greatly contribute to encouraging the fellow countrymen suffering from the tragic division to the reunification movement.

We consider that it would be convenient for the South Korean men of culture and art and journalists to come to Pyongyang through Panmunjom to participate in the concert, and inform you that we will provide all conveniences to them during their stay here and the competent organ of the DPRK will fully guarantee their security and safe return.

Comments of U.S. Commander in ROK Cited

SK1909053590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—RisCassi, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, when he was "invited to give a lecture by the South Korea-U.S. association" on September 17, said that even if the United States reduces its troops in South Korea, "it will never withdraw them totally", according to a report.

He also said the "qualitative improvement of the U.S. forces in South Korea should be continued."

This was an outburst openly revealing the ulterior intention of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to remain in South Korea indefinitely in order to maintain their colonial rule and freeze "two Koreas", barring the reunification of our nation.

High-level talks have opened between the North and the South to discuss the problems of easing tension on the Korean peninsula and creating a peaceful climate for Korean reunification.

The trend of the present time is peace and detente, and disarmament is the demand of the era.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce the anachronistic daydream of keeping hold on South Korea as their colony and withdraw their aggression forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

Papers Comment on U.S. Persian Gulf Policy

SK1909053790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 19 Sep 90

["U.S. Scheme for Armed Invasion"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—Papers here today comment on the outburst of U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney who threatened that "a Panama-style American assault can be expected," elaborating on the Gulf situation at the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee some time ago.

Cheney's threat, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says, implies that what the U.S. imperialists seek in the Middle East is nothing but a war of aggression.

Having built up huge armed forces of the three services in the Gulf, taking advantage of the Iraq-Kuwait disputes, the U.S. imperialists threaten that they will carry out "massive aerial strikes" on Iraq. This is a prelude to the "Panama-style assault."

Through such military actions, the United States intends to permanently keep its ground, naval and air forces in the Gulf and bring this region, a major zone of oil resources and military strategic vantage, under its control and commit aggression and plunder freely.

It also intends to use its military presence in the Middle East for an attack on the anti-imperialist independent forces.

This is made all the clearer by the U.S. imperialists' scheme to knock into shape a "NATO-style security organisation" in the Middle East.

Their aggressive crimes in the Gulf region show that their acts totally contradicts their customary phraseology of "peace," "disarmament," "detente" and "non-intervention in others' internal affairs".

The U.S. war plot must be checked and the Iraq—Kuwait disputes be settled in a peaceful way.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON says the U.S. imperialists must immediately stop their brigandish armed intervention and give up their design of permanent occupation of the Gulf and withdraw their armed forces of aggression from this region.

Chang Chol Talks With Vietnamese Delegation

SK1909051790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Chang Chol met and had a friendly talks Tuesday with a delegation of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association led by its Chairman Le Van Dy, first deputy minister of heavy industry.

Present on the occasion were Yi Kwan-su, vice-chairman of Education Commission and chairman of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association, and Vietnamese Ambassador to Korea Nguyen Van Trong.

Cooperation Accord Signed

SK1909051990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—An agreement on cooperation for 1991-1992 was signed here Tuesday between the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association and the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association.

Present on the signing ceremony on the Korean side were Yi Kwan-su, vice-chairman of Education Commission and chairman of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association, and other officials concerned and on the Vietnamese side were the members of the delegation of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association led by its Chairman Le Van Dy, first deputy minister of heavy industry, and Nguyen Van Trong, Vietnamese ambassador to Korea.

Foreign Minister Sends Greetings to Chile

SK1909051190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Enrique Silva Cimma, minister of foreign affairs of Chile, on the occasion of the 180th anniversary of the independence of Chile.

Expressing the belief that friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further develop in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the message wishes the Chilean foreign minister a great success in his work.

Central Committee Sends Greetings to PASOK

SK1909110190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] today sent a message of greetings to the convention of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK].

We believe that the convention will greatly contribute to the activities of your movement for peace and security of the world, independent development of the country and social progress, the message says.

It expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties will continue to grow stronger and develop in the future in accordance with the common idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Daily Marks Founding Anniversary of DPRK

SK1509082290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 9 Sept 90

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Sep editorial: "The Future Road of the Socialist Fatherland Which Is Advancing Under the Banner of the Chuche Idea Is Endlessly Bright and Brilliant"]

[Text] At a time when an endlessly brilliant and rewarding prospect is in store for the future of the Republic, we significantly mark the 42d anniversary of founding the DPRK, the glorious fatherland. On the occasion of this glorious anniversary, our all party members and working people are brimming with the verve of the great pride and confidence in building the most superior and vital socialism. In addition, they are filled with a firm determination to complete the cause of socialism and communism, under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

The DPRK is a great revolutionary gain achieved by our people through a long-drawn-out and arduous struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had early laid a firm foundation for building the brilliant tradition of our revolution and the people's regime amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, carried out general democratic reforms without delay after the liberation. As a result of this, he founded the DPRK. This is an immortal gain, which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has achieved before our nation and the fatherland.

The founding of the Republic has brought about great turns in developing our revolution and improving our people's life. In addition, the founding of the Republic has not only led our people to live their lives independently and creatively, but also arm themselves with mighty weapons for constructing socialism and communism. For approximately the past 40 years, our Republic has traversed a proud victorious road and arduous struggle.

Under the correct leadership of the party and the leader, our people have smashed at every step the aggressions and constant provocative maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the world imperialism, thus gloriously defending the independence of the nation.

Under the banner of the Republic, our people have successfully carried out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, even under circumstances where our country has been divided and was historically backward. By so doing, they have established a rich socialist independent and sovereign country on this land. As a result of this, the era of prosperity and development has begun for the first time in our national 5,000-year history. In addition, the dignity and wisdom of our nation have reached a peak.

The road traversed by our Republic has been a proud road, because the socialism of our own way, in which the chuche idea has been embodied, has deeply taken root in this land and because the superiority of our socialism has been highly displayed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our people have overcome numerous arduous difficulties and ordeals in the struggle for socialism and have shed blood and sweat. But their efforts were never useless, because the people have become the complete masters of their lives and laid a firm everlasting foundation for socialism.

When our Republic was established, it was at an initial level, because our people took the first step toward socialism. However, today approximately 40 years have passed since then and our fatherland has been converted into an invincible bulwark of socialism. In addition, the idea of the socialism in our own way has taken a firm root in the hearts of our people.

Under the banner of the Republic, our socialism has become the most mighty and vital socialism which has constantly been strengthened and developed on the firm base of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

Resolutely adhering to the road of unique socialism, which our people themselves have chosen according to their conviction and in which the chuche idea has been elucidated, and successfully trying to build socialism with their own strength, are the firm determination of our party and the government of the Republic.

Proceeding from this standpoint, our party and the government of the Republic have firmly and consistently maintained the independent and creative stand in the entire course of socialist construction administration and have thoroughly carried out the lines of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

The regime of the Republic has carried out independent politics to resolutely defend and realize the political independence of the popular masses and the independence of the nation. And, it has built a socialist self-reliant national economy, thus guaranteeing the material demands of the people and advancing with its own strength. And, it has established self-reliant defense capable of reliably defending the national stability and the achievements of the revolution with its own strength.

In addition, our country has changed into a socialist country which embodying chuche, thus rightfully exercising our independent rights in the international arena. And, our people have become proud, dignified, and independent people, thus they can exploit their lives with their own strength without depending on others.

Herein contains the sources which make it possible for our socialism to resolutely adhere to its chuche-oriented nature, come what may. The road of constructing socialism in our own way under the banner of the Republic has been a glorious course, along which the main forces of our revolution have constantly been strengthened and developed.

During the entire period for socialist construction in our country, priority has been given to strengthening the main forces of the revolution. In addition, work to strengthen chuche has been further accelerated, in keeping with developing the revolution and construction to a higher stage.

In our country today, the leader, the party, and the masses have been solidly united as one. The great leader and the tested party have firmly stood at the center of the revolutionary ranks. In addition, the popular masses, who have endured ordeals of all types in the course of a long-drawn-out struggle to carry out the revolution, while sharing life and death struggles with the party, have been solidly united in one mind and one purpose behind the party and the leader. This is a proud mark of our society.

The realization of this invincible unity and solidarity is the most valuable gain, effected by us in the struggle to strengthen and develop the Republic and socialism.

Today, under the most superior socialist system, our people have enjoyed independent and creative lives to their hearts' content as genuine masters of the state and society. Because our people have enjoyed the independent value of human beings and the genuine worthwhile life, they have an endless pride and affection for today's socialist life created by their own blood and sweat. In addition, they have firm overflowing faith in their system and their regime.

Our Republic, in which genuine socialist life is blooming, is the true bosom of our people and the cradle of happiness. Our Republic has successfully traversed the correct road of socialism and communism, without the slightest deviation and problem over the past period. This has been attributed to the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founder and leader of the Republic, has seen to it that the immortal chuche idea and the chuche-oriented revolutionary line, in which the chuche idea is embodied, should thoroughly been carried out in all fields of the state activities. In addition, he has always led our Republic on an ever-victorious road even in the vortex of history decisive to the destiny of the revolution.

The chuche idea, founded by the respected and beloved leader, has been a guiding policy of the Republic's regime and a firm ideological base for our own kind of socialism. Because there has been a great chuche idea and because the respected and beloved leader, who is the great politician of our era, has stood at the van of the revolution, the might of our Republic is powerful and the dignity of the Republic is great today.

The immortal gains, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has achieved in the course of strengthening and developing the Republic and in the course of constructing socialism, have been resolutely maintained, developed, and enriched by our party today.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has constantly strengthened and developed the regime of our Republic into a mighty weapon, modelling the entire society on the chuche idea and into a revolutionary regime to thoroughly embody the party's leadership. In addition, he has led the grand construction project into a single road of victory, thus bringing into bloom the genuine new life of socialism on this land.

The unity and solidarity between the party and the popular masses, which have been a firm political base of the Republic, have been indestructible. And, a great number of grand monumental structures, which guarantee the prosperity of our fatherland and nation—generation after generation—have been established. This has been attributed to the energetic leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Indeed, the great dignity and glory of our Republic are precisely those of the party and the leader. The brilliant future of our socialist fatherland is guaranteed by the greatness of the party and the leader.

Today, our people are faced with the heavy mission of expediting the complete victory of socialism by firmly rallying around our party and the government of the Republic and by carrying out the historic cause of the fatherland reunification. To accomplish the constant growth and prosperity of our fatherland and the nation, what is more important than anything else is that the entire people should resolutely fight on, while cherishing deep in their minds the high revolutionary pride both in the great leadership of the party and the leader, and in the chuche-oriented socialism.

All party members and the working people should regard as their greatest happiness and glory the fact that they have upheld the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the national hero and tested leader of our era, who has led the long-drawn-out revolution over 60 years to ever-victorious achievement, for our party and the country. They should loyally, also, uphold the leadership of the leader.

In addition, all party members and the working people should resolutely uphold and maintain the immortal gains, achieved by the great leader in the course of strengthening and developing our Republic and in the course of carrying out the chuche-oriented cause. And, they should brilliantly realize dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's noble intention to bring into bloom the leader's lofty intention toward the fatherland construction generation after generation.

Constantly consolidation and development of the people's regime firmly guarantee of accomplishments in the growth and prosperity of the Republic and a final victory for the revolution. Functionaries of the people's regime organs at every level should uphold our party's line of building the chuche-oriented regime, further raise the functions and roles of the people's regime, and fully display the superiority of our socialism in all fields, including economic and cultural construction.

By thoroughly guaranteeing the party's leadership to the regime's organs, we should firmly maintain the working class-oriented nature of our people's regime and successfully carry out the honorable work to resolutely safeguard and protect the chuche-oriented socialist cause.

Today, the work assigned to the fields of socialist economic construction is enormous. By upholding the decisions of the 17th plenary session of the sixth Party Central Committee, we should vigorously launch an all-people campaign to maximize production and conserve more, and to bring about a great production increase in all fields, including heavy and light industry, agriculture, and capital construction.

All party members and the working people should be warmly attached to their fatherland, which is at a surge in growth and prosperity, and to our own form of socialism. In addition, they should more frugally and carefully carry out the national economy and highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude in every field.

Fatherland reunification is the long-cherished desire of the nation. Our people's desire for reunification of the fatherland is higher than ever before. We will continue to launch struggles to reunify the fatherland by founding the democratic conferderal republic of Koryo, upholding the banner of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity.

In order to peacefully reunify the country, the tense situation on the Korean peninsula should be relaxed, peace should be guaranteed there, the barrier of division should be pulled down, and free visits and full-scale opening between the North and the South should be realized. In addition, on the principle of creating an international atmosphere favorable for independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the North and the South should develop relations with foreign countries. In particular, the question of entry of Korea into the United Nations should be settled on the principle of the entire national agreement and of a North-South agreement.

All Korean compatriots, whether in the North, the South, or overseas countries, should be solidly united, on the principle that priority should be given to the common interests of the nation. In addition, they should form an all-people reunification front involving figures from broad segments of all parties and social organizations at home and abroad, who are struggling to achieve national reunification.

The dialogue between the North and the South should be one to realistically settle the question of reunification. In addition, the dialogue should be a national dialogue aimed at democratically representing the will of the broad segment of the people. We will positively try to hold contacts and dialogue with the South Korean authorities and to further expand and develop civilian-level dialogues of all types among the North, the South, and overseas countries.

We will sincerely make efforts to lead the North-South High-Level Talks, held successfully this time, to contribute practically to relaxing high pitched political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula and to laying a favorable foundation for national reunification.

The basic idea of our Republic's external policy is independence, peace, and friendship. The government of the Republic will consistently carry out the external policy of independence, peace, and friendship. Our people will unchangeably and firmly maintain the stand of independence under any circumstances and go forward while further upholding the banner of socialism.

The government of the Republic will resolutely support the struggle of all countries' people to achieve national liberation, and social progress and to defend world peace and stability. In addition, it will further strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations with all countries' people who defend independence.

Brighter is the future in store for the Republic which is advancing toward the most correct revolutionary line under the leadership of the great party and the leader.

Let us all vigorously fight for the growth and prosperity of the Republic and for a complete victory of the revolution, while upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea and taking high pride in socialism and in carrying out the revolution.

Importance of Chuche Indoctrination Stressed

SK1809100990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0018 GMT 7 Sep 90

[NODONG SINMUN 7 September editorial: "Let Us Further Intensify the Indoctrination on the Principles of the Chuche Idea"]

[Text] Today the various echelons and functionaries of party organizations face important duties to further intensify the political and ideological indoctrination among the party members and working people, according to the real demands of the deepening and advancing socialist construction. What is particularly important in this regard is to conduct indoctrination even more actively to make the functionaries and working people deeply realize the profound principles of the chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, has noted: We should make all functionaries and working people deeply realize the principles of the chuche idea and its fundamental basics. We should make them maintain a chuche-oriented outlook and stand, and solve the problems of the revolution and construction by their own effort according to the demand of our revolution and the situation of our country.

The indoctrination covering the principles of the chuche idea makes the party members and working people deeply realize the profound principles of the chuche idea and makes them firmly establish a chuche-oriented outlook on the revolution. Our party, by regarding the indoctrination on the principles of the chuche idea as a part of the indoctrination on the chuche idea and its important ingredient, has continued to ceaselessly strengthen it. In particular, as a result of the publication of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's documents such as "Some Problems Which Arise in the Indoctrination on the Chuche Idea" and "On Firmly Establishing the Chuche-Oriented Outlook on the Revolution," which newly elucidate the profound principles of the chuche idea, the indoctrination on the principles of the chuche idea has been decisively strengthened. At the same time, our party members and working people have come to even more firmly believe in the greatness of the chuche idea and its correctness, and their enthusiasm and fighting spirit have further grown, enabling them to continue to persistently struggle along the path shown by the party and leader under all circumstances.

Reality clearly proves the correctness and vitality of our party's consistent policy of making the people deeply realize the party's revolutionary ideology in principle.

Today, strengthening the indoctrination on the chuche idea is important to make the party members and working people more deeply realize the superiority of our style of socialism and resolutely struggle for its consolidation and development.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught, the chuche idea is the ideological foundation of our socialism, and the superiority of socialism of our own style is one which has stemmed from the chuche idea.

Without the recognition of the profound principles of the man-centered chuche idea, it is impossible to correctly realize the fundamental superiority of socialism of our own style, which the people of the world regard as unique socialism.

Today, the imperialists and reactionaries are loudly clamoring about the crisis of socialism and atrociously slinging mud at the doctrines of socialism and communism. Under these circumstances, we should place even greater effort on the work to indoctrinate the party members and working people with the principles of the chuche idea, to make them firmly prepare themselves politically and theoretically.

An important way to thoroughly smash the imperialists's maneuvers against socialism and to firmly defend and develop the cause of the chuche-oriented socialism is to arm the party members and working people with the great chuche idea. Only when indoctrination on the chuche idea principles is ceaselessly strengthened, will our people take pride and confidence in the greatness of their nation, which has the true leading ideology of the era. Only then will they further display self-consciousness and determination to further glorify the greatness of the Korean nation, and only then will great progress be made in the struggle to fully demonstrate the superiority of socialism.

Today, what is important in indoctrination on the principles of the chuche idea is to make the party members and working people even more deeply realize the uniqueness of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the revolutionary ideology of our era, which is new and unique in its essence and in its structure and contents.

Only when the uniqueness of the chuche idea is correctly realized, can one grasp its greatness and genuine might.

In explaining and publicizing the principles of the chuche idea, the party organizations should always give careful attention to making the party members and working people aware—as an article of faith—that this revolutionary idea is the original great revolutionary idea, which can only be mentioned in connection with the names of the respected and beloved leader. Therefore, they should not limit themselves to merely explaining the principles of the chuche idea, but intensify the indoctrination on its principles, in conjunction with the demand of the environment of the times today, and with the experience and principles of our revolution. In particular, they should explain and publicize well what position the philosophical principles and the man-centered social and historical outlook elucidated by the chuche idea shares in the development of the philosophical ideology of the working class, and their great significance, in the true revolutionary world outlook of the people of the present times, the era of chajusong. They should also make all the working people deeply aware of the great achievements made by the revolutionary theory developed by the chuche idea, placing the working popular masses in the center, and by the strategies and tactics of the revolution based on the role of the working popular masses.

Also important in intensifying indoctrination on the principles of the chuche idea is to make all the party members and working people deeply aware of the greatness of the party and the leader, which continuously develop and enrich the revolutionary idea and theory in conformity with the changed environment of the times.

The chuche ideology, theory, and method are the fruition of the brilliant wisdom of the respected and beloved leader, and a summation of the extraordinarily abundant and profound experiences attained by the party and the leader. All the party organizations should make the party members and working people clearly aware of the greatness of the ideological and theoretical activities of the party and the leader, and the wisdom of their leadership, which creatively develop the theory and method of the revolution in conformity with the new historical demands. At the same time, they should be made to resolutely adhere to the revolutionary position of the working class despite the changed environment. By so doing, they should make them maintain the firm faith that as long as they have the leadership of the party and the leader, which are consistent with high revolution-mindedness, the endless loyalty to the cause of the working class, and creativity, our socialism can never waver.

It is important to conduct indoctrination on the principles of the chuche idea more deeply, with the great leader's works and the party's works as the basic textbook. In the great leader's works and the party's works, the chuche ideology, theory, and method are comprehensively elucidated, and all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction are profoundly explained. The great leader's works and the party's works are the books on the chuche idea—which we must study and learn—and they are the most valuable classics. The party organizations should properly guide the studies of the original text of the respected and beloved leader's works and the party's works. In the collective studies they should conduct lectures and debates, so that the original texts of the works are deeply learned, and in the individual studies they should ensure that the original texts of the great leader's works are learned studiously. They should ensure that the functionaries and working people establish a revolutionary study ethos, so that they can carry on their study of the works with a view to the future and systematically, so that everyone can be deeply aware of the true meaning of not only the fundamental ideology and contents of the great leader's works and the party's works, but also each sentence and phrase in them.

As an immediate task, we should intensively conduct the studies of the great leader's policy speech "Let Us More Highly Exalt the Superiority of the Socialism of Our Country" and the works by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il which newly elucidated the originality and superiority of the chuche idea.

Indoctrination on the principles of the chuche idea should be developed in a diverse manner in various forms and methods to suit the characteristics of the participants and their degree of preparedness. In particular, it should be conducted in plain terms, so that the broad masses of people, such as workers and farmers, can easily learn the principles of the chuche idea. To this end, the propaganda functionaries of the party and the lecturers themselves should continuously enhance their standard of political theory to prepare themselves to skillfully explain and publicize the profound principles of the chuche idea. The relevant sectors should publish and distribute in greater quantities the books and various propaganda materials which explain the principles of the chuche idea deeply and plainly.

The party organizations at various levels should conduct indoctrination on the principles of the chuche idea in close connection with the reality of our country, in which the chuche idea has been brilliantly embodied. Our reality, in which all the people enjoy true political life, cultural life, and material life suitable for the natural demands of the social human being and the socialist ideals, clearly confirms the very greatness and truth of the chuche idea. The party organizations should ensure that all the party members and working people are deeply aware, through their actual experience, of the fundamental superiority and vitality of the socialism of our country, which embodies the principles of the chuche idea. They should also ensure that the study of the chuche idea becomes realistic study, seriously exploring ways to solve the problems arising in embodying the chuche principles and methods in reality.

The party organizations at various levels should intensify the indoctrination on the principles of the chuche idea among the party members and working people to further strengthen our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically and to highly exalt the superiority of the socialism of our country.

Article on Superiority of Chuche System Cited

SK1909104990 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1034 GMT 19 Sep 90

["Our Socialism Is Superior Social System Which Embodies Independent Character of People"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—Ours is the most superior socialism because it is a social system which enables the people to enjoy true rights as the master of society and discharge their duty for society.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed article titled "Our Socialism Is Superior Social System Which Embodies Independent Character of People".

The article says:

Giving a comprehensive exposition of the advantages of socialism of our own style defined by the chuche idea, a man-centered idea, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il explained that our socialism, above all, fully embodies the independent character of people. This is a great feat in newly proving the advantages and vitality of our socialism.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il had this to say:

"Our socialism fully meets the intrinsic demand of man as an independent social being."

Our socialist system fully meets the independent and creative, intrinsic demand of man specified by the chuche idea in a scientific way. So, it is a true social system that enables the people to take the position and fully play the role befitting the master of society.

Our socialist system ensures to the fullest measure the intrinsic demands of the social human beings to live and develop with the immortal socio-political integrity, in unity with each other as equal masters of society, develop mentally and culturally, enjoying a rich mental life, and live and develop in health, leading an abundant economic life.

The socialist system of chuche, first of all, thoroughly guarantees the materialization of the people's independent demands for economic life.

In our country where the socialist system was established in conformity with the intrinsic demands of the social human beings the people are substantially ensured by the state and society with the rights to be provided with food, clothing and housing and conditions necessary for them. All the working people are taking part in the creative labour for society and themselves according to their ability with stable jobs. And they are rewarded according to the results of the work done and receives great benefits thanks to the popular policy of the state.

The socialist system of chuche also definitely guarantees the independent position of the people, fully meeting the intrinsic demands of the social human beings for the political and cultural life.

Today our people are freely participating in the state management and socio-political activities as the true master of the government. All of them are enjoying a political and organizational life in a certain socio-political organization. Through their political life, our people take part in shaping the policies of the party and the state and executing them in a responsible manner. They are also keeping blood ties with the socio-political organism centering around the leader.

As it fully reflects the independent demands of the people for the mental and cultural life, our socialist system helps them meet their intrinsic demands to steadily develop mentally and physically and enjoy a rich mental and cultural life.

With the chuche idea as its ideological and theoretical basis, our socialist system is developing to perfection in keeping with the independent and creative demands of the people and, under any condition and circumstances, makes it possible to further enhance the position and role of the people as the master of society.

Construction Progress on Tongil Street Reported

SK1809223090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1500 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)—The construction of Tongil street where residential houses for 20,000 families will be erected on the bank of the river Taedong in the southern part of Pyongyang by the end of 1991 is progressing fast.

In a little more than two months the builders have moved more than 2 million cubic metres of earth, paved roads with nearly 100,000 cubic metres of mixed gravels, carried out technological projects in more than 4,000 metres of sections and the construction of four underpasses and brought into shape the axis of a boulevard more than 4 kilometres long and 120 metres wide. They have built high-rise apartment houses for more than 4,600 families.

The builders of the South Pyongan provincial youth construction enterprise have erected a 25-storeyed apartment house for 300 families in a short span of time by meticulously organizing the construction and strengthening links between processes, and those of the March 2 youth construction enterprise assembled flats for 350 families in 70 odd days.

The builders there are increasing the construction speed with the aim of assembling more houses for thousands of families on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10).

New Camping Facilities on Mt Paektu Open

SK1709123890 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 2100 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Camping houses, built with the unique roofs with wooden steeples and in harmony with the surrounding virgin forests and secret cottage on Mt. Paektu, the sacred revolutionary site with its historic background, were opened to the joy of those in exploration teams.

The Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee sent a thank-you note to the construction workers and supporters who had built the wonderful camping houses for the working people, students, and members of the Juvenile Corps in areas along the entrance to the Mt. Paektu secret cottage.

A meeting was held on 3 September on the spot to deliver the WPK Central Committee thank-you note and to mark the first admission into the camping houses.

Attending the meeting were Kim Ki-nam, director of a department at the WPK Central Committee, and other responsible functionaries of the central and local party organizations, organs of power, and administrative and economic institutions. These included Yom Ki-sun, responsible secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Provincial People's Committee, and functionaries of other sectors concerned, along with the construction workers of the revolutionary battle sites, supporters, and members of the exploration teams.

The WPK Central Committee's thank-you note was delivered first in the meeting. It was greeted with warm applause by the participants and was followed by speeches and debates.

The reporters and the participants in the debates said that it is a noble duty for us all to keep the Mt. Paektu areas in good shape in order to resolutely defend and glorify indefinitely our party's glorious revolutionary traditions, which were established in the forest of Mt. Paektu by the great leader, and are being inherited and developed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The workers said that the WPK Central Committee had demonstrated great trust in them by sending a thank-you note, which is more than they deserve, because they did what they were supposed to do. The reporters and the participants in the debates stated that the construction workers and supporters were filled with joy and emotion.

They mentioned the fact that our party—which plans to decorate more wonderfully the Mt. Paektu areas, where the immortal revolutionary feats of the great leader who had organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to shining victories are powerful sites for indoctrination in the revolutionary traditions as well as great open revolutionary museums—has energetically led this project.

In particular, they stressed that the benevolent love of our party, which had solved all problems arising in the construction of the revolutionary battle sites in the Mt. Paektu areas, had warmly taken care of the construction workers' life in every aspect, had been the source of an inexhaustible strength that had enabled the construction workers to overcome the severe cold weather—which had hovered around 40 degrees Celsius below zero—and to make collective innovations in every construction site.

They noted that thanks to the meticulous guidance and consideration of the party and leader, the members of shock brigades working in the party ideological work sector across the nation have achieved proud success at the highest level by completing the construction within only 240 days, which would normally have taken them two years. This was accomplished by boldly introducing new work methods while overcoming all manner of ordeals and difficulties since last winter.

The reporters and the participants in the debates said that the completion of the building of the camping houses for accommodating the exploration teams, with their unique architectural features that are pleasing to all types of working people, youths, and students, and that are completely equipped with modern facilities, in the secret cottage on the Mt. Paektu, and standing in sharp contrast to the barracks of the Korean People's Army soldiers dating back to the anti-Japanese war period, enables the people to visibly and glowingly sense the ordeal-ridden past and the glorious present of our revolution.

Then, they mentioned their vows to reward with loyalty the benevolence of the party, which had not only assigned to them an honorable task in wonderfully organizing the revolutionary battle sites in the Mt. Paektu areas, but also had led them on a rewarding path of feats by unceasingly directing love and benevolence toward them.

They said that they will vigorously push ahead with the projects to better organize our people's spiritual home at the secret cottage on Mt. Paektu, to restore the secret cottages such as ones on Mt. Mudu and Mt. Soyonji to their old state, and to better organize various facilities of convenience to meet the increasing number of exploration teams.

They also said that they will achieve shining labor feats in every construction site by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, by arduous struggle emulating the examples set by the fallen anti-Japanese martyrs, and by cherishing great national pride and the self-respect of living in the glorious chuche fatherland that is in possession of the great chuche idea and the revolutionary traditions.

They stressed that, along with the construction workers and supporters, those in exploration teams to the secret cottage on Mt. Paektu also should strive to carefully maintain and manage the camping houses in area of the secret cottage on Mt. Paektu in which the party's noble love dwells. They should study, and cherish deep in their hearts our party's revolutionary traditions during their stay in the camping houses, thus glorifying them forever.

A letter of resolution was adopted at the meeting.

Following the meeting, the participants inspected the camping houses for the working people, the camping houses for students, and the camping houses for the members of the Juvenile Corps—which were wonderfully organized according to the geographical features and modern taste.

In the meantime, those in the exploration teams who were given the joy of being the first admitted into the camping houses visited the secret cottage on Mt. Paektu and meaningfully spent the day in various programs.

South Korea

Unification Minister's View of Talks Optimistic

SK1909010390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] National Unification Minister Hong Song-chol yesterday gave an optimistic view on the prospects for the second prime ministers talks to be held in Pyongyang next month.

"I don't see a big breakthrough in the Pyongyang conference, but I believe that South and North Korea will be able to produce some tangible results in the upcoming meeting," Minister Hong told a meeting of the Unification Affairs Committee of the National Assembly yesterday.

The meeting of the Assembly committee chaired by Rep. Pak Kwan-yong was called to hear a report from the national unification minister about the results of the first inter-Korean premiers' talks held in Seoul on Sept 4-7.

Hong said, "The government is ready to adopt a flexible stance in dealing with the North over key agenda items during the Pyongyang talks as it did in Seoul.

He was answering calls from lawmakers of the governing Democratic Liberal Party for the government to take more positive steps to substantiate inter-Korean dialogue. Opposition lawmakers were absent from the committee meeting as they tendered their resignations in July and refuse to attend any Assembly activity.

Rep. Choe Ki-son said, "North Korea's penal code is a lot harsher than our system. Along with and prior to demanding the abrogation of North Korea's penal code, our National Security Law should be abolished or be revised in a forward-looking manner."

The National Security Law contradicts the special laws promoting inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation which was passed in the Assembly last July, Rep. Choe said.

According to North Korea's criminal law, "Those who utter critical remarks against the Workers Party can be put to death."

Minister Hong said, "The government no longer regards North Korea as an enemy state. But our government will deal sternly with any North Korean hostile action. If North Korea suspends its hostile stance towards the South, we will review the National Security Law.

"However, laws concerning national security should be the last ones to be changed," said Hong.

Rep. Choe and Rep. Nam Chae-hui suggested that the South take measures in order to allow North Korea to save face and have Pyongyang continue dialogue with the South.

"In particular the South should help North Korea alleviate its tremendous burden of military expenditures through arms reduction talks between the two sides. North Korea may be having financial difficulties in sustaining the current level of its military," Nam said.

Minister Hong said, "Our government has a more positive view for promoting arms reduction talks with the North. However, a guarantee of (non-aggression) and mutual confidence building are a prerequisite for it."

He then cited that the NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization states failed to move forward on arms cuts through 492 conferences over 15 years from 1973. But the arms reduction talk culminated in success within a short time after Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev made an announcement of giving up the strategy of communizing the whole world.

Pyongyang Press Denounces USSR-Seoul Ties

SK1909091790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0903 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—North Korea Wednesday urged Moscow, its traditional ally, not to establish diplomatic ties with South Korea, its historic enemy, in a diplomatic memorandum given to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze by his North Korean counterpart, Kim Yong-nam, according to Pyongyang's official KOREA CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA).

Pyongyang denounced Moscow's move to open diplomatic ties with Seoul as "a decisive block to unification of the Korean peninsula," according to a KCNA dispatch monitored here. The memorandum was published by the official North Korean Government newspaper MINJU (democratic) CHOSON, KCNA said. The memorandum, which was given to Shevardnadze during his visit to Pyongyang early this month, said that if the Soviet Union established diplomatic ties with South Korea it could perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula and legalize the existence of two states on the Peninsula, KCNA said. It said the Soviet Union shares responsibility with the United States for splitting the Korean peninsula at the end of World War II, and thus Soviet moves toward diplomatic ties with the South should be viewed from a different point of view.

The official media's printing of a sensitive diplomatic note to its traditional ally is seen here as almost unprecedented, and may indicate a row between Moscow and Pyongyang over ties between the Soviet Union with South Korea. The official newspaper branded "acts that hinder unification" a recent article by the Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIA that highly assessed a scheduled meeting between Shevardnadze and South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung in New York on Sept. 26.

The two foreign ministers are expected to agree on the timing and procedures for full diplomatic ties between the two nations.

North Urged To Resume Talks on Family Reunions

SK1909091690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0910 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean national Red Cross repeated its call for North Korea to hold talks on resuming inter-Korean talks and reunions of dispersed families on Wednesday.

Red Cross President Kim Sang-hyop, in a telephone message to the acting chairman of the North Korean Red Cross, Yi Song-ho, called on the North to hold working-level talks on Sept. 24 at the truce village of Panmunjom to prepare for resumption of the main Red Cross talks and exchange visits by members of separated families.

Seoul had earlier proposed holding Red Cross working-level talks Wednesday under an agreement reached in the recent talks between the two prime ministers, but Pyongyang responded negatively Tuesday and said, "we will reply at an appropriate time."

Kim said: "The inter-Korean Red Cross talks should not be delayed any more as people aged over 60 are eager to have chance to visit their birthplaces in the other part of Korea on Chusok (Harvest Full Moon Day) Oct. 3."

North Sports Official Proposes Joint Delegation

SK1909093390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Sep 90 p 12

[Text] North Korea proposed yesterday talks with South Korea in Beijing during the upcoming Asian Games to form and dispatch a joint delegation to two major international sports events, reported Naewoe Press, a monitor of North Korean affairs.

According to Naewoe Press, Kim Yu-sun, president of the North Korean national Olympic committee, made the proposal on the departure of the North's team for the 11th Asian Games in Beijing.

The two major events Kim mentioned are the 41st World Table Tennis Championships in Tokyo next year and the 25th Barcelona Olympic Games in the ensuing year.

Kim also expressed a wish to discourage fans from South and North from only cheering their side in the competitions of the Beijing Asian Games, the Naewoe reported.

It quoted Kim as saying in a statement, "With those matters successfully settled, the atmosphere for North-South dialogues and unification itself will become more favorable."

North Korea made the proposal two years ago to form an inter-Korean team to the Beijing Asiad but the talks ended without success 14 months after the idea was mooted.

Interaction of Athletes at Asian Games Reported

SK1909095790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0916 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—South and North Korean athletes, officials and journalists mingled in an amicable atmosphere at the athletes village here Wednesday morning.

More than 50 North Korean athletes and officials watched as the South Korean national flag, Taegukki, was hoisted at the village at 10:30 A.M. welcoming the admission of the South Korean team to the village. A North Korean athlete named Kang In-sun, a freshman of the Pyongyang Institute of Engineering, said it was heart-aching to see the same Korean people participate in the games in two different groups. "I wish our country will be united soon," she said. Kim Hui-su, manager of the North Korean women's softball team, said he hoped the South Koreans would help his team. "It is the first time that we participate in this sport."

The North Koreans were returning the warm encouragement they had received from the South Koreans Tuesday during the ceremonies marking their entering the village. Some North Koreans echoed their government's proposal to form a single Korean team for the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona, but denied knowledge of the first inter-Korean high-level talks in Seoul early this month which was attended by prime ministers of both sides.

After the village-admission ceremonies, O Hyon-chu, 22, leader the South Korean softball team, and his North Korean counterpart, Han Yong-ae, 22, posed for the cameramen together and exchanged badges. Kim In-kon, manager of the South Korean men's basketball team who was a guard of the team in the 1974 Asian Games, encountered Sin Kon-yong who was his counterpart in the Tehran games, and the two busied themselves recollecting the past games and exchanging information. Sin came here as a member of the North Korean staff.

Among the North Koreans on hand at the ceremonies marking the South Korean team's admission to the athletes village were Chang Ung, secretary-general of the North Korean Olympic Committee and former deputy chief of the Northern delegation to the inter-Korean sports talks: Kim Sang-ku, another delegate to the sports talks: and journalists Yi Kil-song of NODONG SINMUN and Kim Sang-hyon of MINJU CHOSON both familiar with inter-Korean events.

"Isn't it absurd that we, Koreans, the brightest people in this world, remain divided? We've failed to form a joint team for this Asiad but let's find out the best chance to form such a team for the next international games," Chang said. He suggested South and North Korea send a single team to the 41st world table tennis championships in Chiba, Japan, next May. When a XINHUA reporter asked him what made him happy with the South Koreans, Chang said, "We are the same blood." He said North Korean Vice President Yi Chong-ok would come to Beijing around Friday on the eve of the games' opening. Asked if South Korean athletes and cheerers will be allowed to visit North Korea after the games, he said, "We've been living divided for more than 40 years. It (South Koreans' visit to North Korea) won't be easy."

A North Korean reporter asked Chang Chung-sik, the chef de mission of the South Korean delegation, what he thought of the North Korean proposal for a joint cheering team at this Asiad. "Isn't it better for the cheerers to join hands with each other in a natural manner in the stadium than to form a single cheering team?" Chang said.

Interviewed by North Korean reporter Kim Sang-hyon, Kim Chong-ha, vice president of the Olympic Council of Asia, said, "If South and North Korea join forces, they can easily push China from the top spot. Isn't it regrettable?" China is regarded as being certain to grab the most medals at stake in this games.

Country's Name Becomes Issue at Asian Games

SK1909094490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0849 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—More and more Chinese people are referring to South Korea as "Hanguk," the Korean word by which South Koreans themselves refer to their nation, instead of South Chosun, KYODO News Service reported Wednesday. The Japanese news agency said in a Beijing-datelined story that the spokesman for the Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee had called Korea by its name when reporting the South Korean team's arrival in the athletes' village.

The spokesman used Hanguk despite discouragement from Foreign Ministry officials, KYODO said.

The Chinese Government, careful to protect its relations with North Korea, orders the national media to refer to South Korea as South Chosun, indicating it does not officially recognize the South Korean government.

North Invites Musicians to 'Unification Concert'

SK1909071690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—The South Korean National Red Cross was to accept invitations from North Korea for 17 musicians to attend a unification concert in Pyongyang at the truce village of Panmunjom on Wednesday afternoon.

The invitees, who include Hwang Pyong-ki, a professor at Ewha Womans University, had asked the North for invitation letters guaranteeing their personal safety and safe return after the concert, set for Oct. 18-24 in Pyongyang.

The acting chairman of the North Korean Red Cross, Yi Song-ho, asked his South Korean counterpart, Kim Sang-hyop, on Tuesday in a telephone message to pick up the invitations at Panmunjom on Wednesday afternoon.

The South Korean Government approved the trip on Sept. 8.

Sharing 'Exorbitant' Gulf Expenses Discussed

SK1909090590 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 18 Sep 90

[Editorial: "The Amount Requested by the United States Is Exorbitant—The Share for the Gulf Expenses Should Be Assumed at a Level Acceptable to the People"]

[Text] Regarding the amount of support which has been reportedly requested by the United States for dealing with the Gulf situation, we frankly feel perplexed more than anything else.

It has not been officially confirmed yet, but it has been learned the United States has requested that—between this year and next—we assume a share of $450 million, and that discussion is currently under way in the government on this topic. On the principle that the Iraqi aggression must be repelled and that we, too, should bear a burden suitable to our international position, there is no reason to object.

We know that this is precisely the reason the government is seeking a measure to accept the U.S. request. The government intention, as such, has been clearly reflected in the fact that it, in trying to bear this year's share, has appropriated 70 to 100 billion won in the revised budget to be deliberated at the current regular National Assembly session.

However, presently, there are two reasons we feel perplexed. First, the U.S. request is too large for us to bear. Second, considering the fact that the government has officially said nothing yet—though more than ten days have passed since this excessive request was made—we worry that the government may make an arbitrary decision.

The United States originally said that, in requesting that we share the Gulf expenses, it would decide after taking into consideration the scale of our economy, the degree of our reliance on Middle East crude oil, and the amount of our construction contracts there, and considering the extent of the burden that could be assumed as an ally. The U.S. side may assert that $450 million is not too much at all, if $4 billion or $2 billion allocated for Japan and West Germany respectively are taken into consideration. But the scale of the West German or Japanese economy are ten times or twenty times larger than ours.

Moreover, their economic situations and all other conditions are different from ours. First of all, because of tension between North and South Korea, the price we pay for our defense is still high. At the same time, we are suffering a trade deficit due to sluggish exports and, worse still, we are under heavy financial pressure due to the recent flood damage.

The amount of $450 million reportedly requested by the United States is roughly the same as the 300 to 400 billion won expected to be needed for recovery from the flood. This fact alone shows that the burden is too heavy to be borne by us.

With regard to the U.S. request, the government has said only that it is negotiating with the U.S. in order to reduce our share. It has not officially disclosed how much we would share. The excuse is that it is difficult to disclose, because the matter is linked to our relations with the Middle East and with our national interest.

However, when it comes to national interest, the people's interest must be thought of first. Accordingly, the truth must be disclosed as soon as possible so that the people may understand. This is because it is proper for the government not to arbitrarily decide and make an announcement on the size of support, but to decide based on public opinion and national consensus—and because this is also desirable for the future of the ROK-U.S. relations.

We make it clear that, even in offering support in this endeavor, instead of cash which can be used for any purpose, of course, nonlethal support such as materials, equipment, and service must be offered.

U.S. Flood Relief Offer Causes 'Indignation'

SK1909093290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0919 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—A 25,000 U.S. dollar donation by the United States to South Korean flood victims is causing a quiet rage among goverment officials in Seoul, whose indignation is held in check only because it involves money, a rather touchy subject.

"This is too embarrassing to even mention in public," one Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday, comparing the puny U.S. donation to the 200,000 dollars given by Japan and Taiwan. "The United States should have shown a certain level of courtesy for the sake of its image among the Korean people."

He said the United States neglected to tell the government of the donation, simply sending the money to the Korean National Red Cross. He said dissatisfaction and complaints echoed "loud and clear" at Ministry officials' meeting. The U.S. Administration has asked Seoul for 450 million dollars to support U.S.-led multinational forces in the Persian Gulf.

Soviet Consular Officer on Developing Relations

SK1909072890 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] The Democratic Liberal Party special committee for northern policy this morning held a breakfast meeting, inviting Yeremenko, director of the office of Soviet consular affairs in the ROK, and exchanged views on the issue of establishing diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union, the issue of improving North-South relations, and other matters of mutual concern.

At today's meeting, Yeremenko said that although it is difficult to reveal a specific schedule for establishing ROK-USSR diplomatic relations now, talks between ROK and Soviet foreign ministers slated for late this month in New York will be of great significance. He stated that the Soviet Union stressed to North Korea that the establishment of ROK-USSR diplomatic relations will be beneficial to improving North-South relations.

Yeremenko noted that since East Germany has been able to freely see and hear about the development of West Germany, it entered the road of reunification without great difficulty. However, North Korea has not been able to have free access to reports on the status of economic and social development in South Korea. This is a difference from the German case.

Answering the question raised by assemblymen concerning the possibility of North Korea's war provocation, Yeremenko said that the Korean war—which broke out on 15 June 1950—was possible because there was no objection from the Soviet Union and China. If North Korea, however, attempts another war, such an attempt would be similar to suicide.

About 20 assemblymen, including Kim Hyon-ok, chairman of the committee, Hwang Pyong-tae, and Na Ung-pae, attended today's breakfast meeting.

Further on Soviet Statements

SK1909084790 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 19 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] Lorengreen Yeremenko, director of the Soviet Consular Department in Seoul, on 19 September said, "North Korea will not start a war by itself, nor do the military figures there want war," stressing that there is no possibility of North Korea invading the South.

Yeremenko said this when he was attending a meeting hosted by the northern political committee of the Democratic Liberal Party held at the Federation of Korean Industries building in Yoido, Seoul this afternoon. He then maintained that "if North Korea were to wage a war despite opposition from China and the Soviet Union, it will be as good as committing suicide."

Director Yeremenko said that "German reunification was possible because the East Germans were well aware of the West German situation and wanted to live like the West Germans, but since the North Korean residents do not know the situation outside North Korea well, a German-type reunification will not be applicable to Korea."

Touching on the change taking place in North Korea, Director Yeremenko said, "I understand that there are an increasing number of people, including those in the military, in North Korea who are against the Kim Il-song leadership."

Commenting on the prospects of establishing of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union, director Yeremenko said, "The ROK-USSR summit talks in San Francisco, U.S.A. were very important talks which reached fundamental agreement on the normalization of relations between the two countries," and added, "With the normalization of relations between the two countries, which is not far away, the relations between the two countries will develop at an incredible pace."

Commenting on the North Korean claim calling for the abolition of the concrete wall, director Yeremenko said, "I am convinced that the concrete structure is not a barrier like the Berlin Wall blocking the travel of people. The Soviet Government is now aware of this."

He also said, "We think that the 'Team Spirit' exercise is not necessary and our position is to oppose it. Just as the Soviet Union participated in the negotiations for the German reunification even though the United States had troops stationed in West Germany, multi-faceted dialogue will continue despite the U.S. troops in the ROK," thus revealing the Soviet position that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the ROK is not a precondition to the improvement of North-South relations.

Soviet Red Cross Sends Message on Flood Deaths

SK1909073890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0732 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Red Cross sent a consolatory message to the South Korean Red Cross on Monday for the loss of more than 100 lives in last week's floods.

The English-language message read: "Our deep condolences in view of severe floods befell your country and the caused damage and victims. Please advise if any relief assistance is necessary."

It is the first time the Soviet Red Cross has sent a message of consolation to its Korean counterpart, a spokesman said.

Hyundai Plans Investment in USSR, Not China

SK1909062490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0521 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul Sept, 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea's leading business group plans to invest up to 5 billion U.S. dollars in the development and exploitation of natural resources in the Soviet Union, Chong Chu-yong, the owner of the Hyundai Group, said Tuesday.

Chong told a group of journalists that he was concentrating his efforts on the development of resources in the Soviet Union. "The Soviet Union has abundant natural resources that we need. I intend to invest up to 5 billion dollars to develop them, if I find the prospects to be competitive," the group's founder and its honorary chairman said. "I will concentrate on the Soviet Union alone as far as overseas natural resources are concerned, although China is also rich in resources, because other business groups than Hyundai are interested in China. "Hyundai will finance the projects by borrowing in the international money market on its account and credit. It doesn't need a payment guarantee from the government to borrow in the overseas market. "I have become more willing to invest in the Soviet Union as I think it could positively affect Korean reunification."

Speaking during a debate sponsored by the Korea journalist association on economic advances of Korean businesses into northern nations, Chong said the agreement made during his visit to North Korea early last year between himself and the North to jointly develop Mt. Kumgang was still valid.

"Inter-Korean relations will improve, with economic exchanges leading the progress. Economic cooperation between the South and North, in my opinion, will come much faster than people think," the 75-year old tycoon predicted, declining to set a date.

Lucky-Goldstar, Moscow Agree on Trade Center

SK1909025790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—Lucky-Goldstar business group of South Korea has signed a note of intent with the Moscow City Government to build a Korea trade center in Moscow, a source close to the negotiations said Wednesday.

The two parties have almost completed an agreement to build the center, the source said. Lucky will invest 300 million U.S. dollars, giving it a 50 percent equity share in the building complex, while the city will provide some 6,000 square meters of land on Garibaldi Street, 10 kilometers from the Kremlin, and basic construction materials to hold the same equity.

The center will comprise a 20-story hotel with 400 guest rooms, a 30-story office block, two 12-story apartment blocks and a three-story shopping and exhibition building, the source said. Lucky will provide all the money, technology and construction, but the source did not say when construction will start or end.

A joint company will be established in Moscow to complete the project, the source said. The center will accommodate Korean businesses operating in Moscow and encourage Korean companies to advance into the socialist nation.

Canada Agrees To Promote Bilateral Relations

SK1909100090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0937 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—Foreign ministers of South Korea and Canada agreed to step up cooperative bilateral ties and signed a memorandum of understanding on the promotion of personnal exchange in the fields of culture, education and sports here Wednesday afternoon.

Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and his Canadian counterpart, Joe Clark, discussed the Persian Gulf crisis and the security situation in northeast Asia particularly the Korean peninsula at Choe's office. Clark came here Wednesday for a brief visit at the invitation of Choe.

Choe explained to Clark the result of the inter-Korean high-level political talks attended by South and North Korean Prime Ministers in Seoul on Sept. 5-6. He emphasized that the North Korean call for a single U.N. seat for the two Koreas is unrealistic and Clark strongly supported his opinion, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The two ministers also touched on a proposal Clark made in July for the establishment of an organization for security cooperation in the north Pacific and reached an agreement that they would further consult the issue with other countries in the region.

Clark is to leave here Thursday after paying a courtesy call on President No Tae-u in the morning.

Visiting President Urges Investments in Kenya

EA1909114090 Nairobi KNA in English 1045 GMT 17 Sep 90

[Text] [no dateline as received]—President Moi said today that Kenya was poised for a major economic take-off, and he called on Korean entrepreneurs to take advantage of the favourable foreign investment policies in Kenya. President Moi was holding talks with President No Tae-U at the presidential palace in Seoul. He explained that Kenya had well-established, and managed tourist facilities and asked Korean tourists to make Kenya their destination. He thanked President No, the Government and people of the Republic of Korea for the warm reception they had accorded him and his delegation.

The Kenyan head of state briefed his host on the general political situation in Africa, especially South Africa, where, he said, there was now an agreement on a democratic form of government. The two leaders reviewed several bilateral and international issues. They expressed concern at the volatile situation in the Middle East as it was bound to affect adversely the world economy especially in the developing countries. They expressed the hope that a quick solution to the conflict could be found.

President No praised President Moi's leadership which he said had enhanced peace, unity and stability. He announced that the Republic of Korea would establish an industrial training institute in Kenya. He assured President Moi that Koreans would be advised to visit Kenya either as tourists or investors. However, the Korean head of state said, it was upon Kenya to mount a vigorous campaign to publicise Kenya's economic potential and tourist facilities.

President No conferred on President Moi the highest honour in the Republic of Korea, the Grand Order of Mugunghwa. President Moi in turn conferred on him the highest honour in Kenya, which is the Chief of the Order of the Golden Heart (C.G.H.)

President Moi also held bilateral talks with Korean prime Minister, Mr Yon-hun Kang. Mr Yon-hun Kang had called on President Moi at his hotel suite.

Ministers Fired for Failure To Prevent Floods

SK1909030090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—President No Tae-u fired two cabinet ministers and a provincial governor Wednesday, holding them responsible for the damage from massive floods that battered Seoul and the central part of the nation last week.

Construction Minister Kwon Yong-kak was replaced by Yi Sang-hui, president of the Korea Land Development Corp. and a former home minister, while Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kang Po-song was replaced by Environment Minister Cho Kyong-sik, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

No named Yi Tong-ho, president of the Korea Development Bank (KDB), as governor of North Chungchong Province, replacing Chu Pyong-tok, the spokesman said.

Ho Nam-hun, secretary-general of the Organizing Committee for the Taejon Expo 1993 and a former vice trade and industry minister, was made environment minister, succeeding Cho.

The abrupt reshuffle followed mounting criticism of the government for poor anti-flood measures since massive floods hit Seoul and the central part of Korea. Argument erupted over the cause of the huge damage, as critics contended it was caused not by just a record downpour but by the failure of central or local government to take preventive measures. More than 100 people were killed or missing and tens of thousand left homeless in Seoul and its vicinity and the central provinces of North Chungchong and Kangwon by the floods.

The presidential spokesman said the reshuffle was intended to appease feelings hurt by the massive flood damage and ensure early rehabilitation, and it was also aimed at coping effectively with the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations in the agricultural sector by replacing the agricultural, forestry and fisheries minister.

The revamp was the second this year. A major reshuffle affected 15 of the 27 cabinet members in March, just after an unprecedented political realignment created a new ruling party by merging the old ruling party and two opposition parties. The construction minister was apparently held responsible for the collapse of a Han River embankment near Seoul that inundated almost all of Koyang County and left more than 50,000 people homeless. Agricultural Minister Kang was seemingly dropped because of his lack of effective policy measures to cope with the Uruguay Round negotiations.

Farmers from across the nation packed a state-funded rally last month in Songhwan, South Chungchong Province, to protest the government's inability to handle the Uruguay Round negotiations in the agricultural sector or to revive the rural economy, which faces unprecedented difficulties due to the Uruguay Round.

The North Chungchong governor was apparently held accountable for flood damage caused by a failure of the Chungju Multi-Purpose Dam on the upper reaches of the Han River to control water flow. People living near Chungju claim Chu ordered dam officials to hold back the water for an annual national sports meet to be held in his province, causing flooding.

The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) issued a statement saying the reshuffle was far short of appeasing popular feelings and carrying out effective flood rehabilitation. The PPD, headed by Kim Tae-chung, said No should also have fired the prime minister, home minister and Seoul mayor.

Cho, 54, the new agricultural, forestry and fisheries minister, was born in Minyang, South Kyongsang Province. He was served as assistant minister of agriculture and of defense, as vice transportation minisere and as director of the Korea Maritime and Port Administration.

Yi 58, the new construction minister, was born in Songju, North Kyongsang Province, and worked for the home ministry and provincial government. He has served as vice governor of North Cholla and South Kyongsang Provinces, director of the Forestry Administration, mayor of Taegu, the third largest South Korean city, and governor of North Kyongsang Province. He was made home minister in 1987 by then-president Chon Tu-hwan.

Ho, 53, the new environment minister, was born in Pyongtaek, Kyonggi Province, and worked for economic ministries since 1962. He was served as director of the planning and management office of the Energy and Resources Ministry and presidential secretary for economic affairs, vice trade and industry minister and director of the Korea Industrial Promotion Administration.

Yi 53, the new North Chungchong governor, was born in Yongdong, North Chungchong Province, and served as assistant finance minister, director of the Customs Administration and vice finance minister before becoming KDB president this year.

Financial Management Urged To Offset Inflation

SK1809024790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—If South Korea pays 30 U.S. dollars a barrel for crude oil, the cost for manufactured goods will soar over 10 percent and cause hyperinflation, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) warned Tuesday.

In a report on the impact of an oil price hike on the Korean economy, KCCI predicted a sharp cost increase if the cost of crude hits even dollars a barrel. [as received] The cost of petro-chemical products will rise 16.7 percent and that of manufactured goods 6.83 percent at 25 dollars a barrel for crude. If Korea, which relies totally on imports for its oil, pays 21 dollars a barrel, the cost of manufactured goods will rise 3.34 percent and that of petro-chemical products 8.75 percent.

KCCI estimated that exports will fall 220 million dollars and imports increase 560 million dollars if oil costs 25 dollars a barrel. It said Korea can cope with the economic crisis only by tighter financial management and by taking measures to ease the financial deficit of manufacturing companies. More effort should be made to maintain industrial peace and current wage levels to curb cost-push and to strengthen the competitiveness of Korean products abroad, KCCI said. To meet the rising cost of crude oil and other energy sources, private enterprises should be encouraged to invest in facilities and equipment that double their thermal efficiency, KCCI said.

DLP Must Compromise To End Assembly Deadlock

SK1909010590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Sep 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Assembly Needs To Normalize"]

[Text] While the lives of hundreds of thousands of people remain disrupted by the deluge that hit Seoul and the central part of the peninsula, no progress has been made to solve the deadlock that has crippled the National Assembly since the start of the current 100-day regular sitting on Sept. 10. The opposition parties continue to boycott the Assembly session, despite a set of explosive issues awaiting their prompt disposition.

When the opposition Assemblymen tendered en masse their resignations in protest against the ruling party's blitzkrieg passage of 26 bills together in July, their move had good reason to enlist sympathy from the public.

However, the prolonged opposition Assembly boycott began losing ground with the recent sequence of grave incidents including the holding of inter-Korean premiers' talks, the Gulf crisis, rising commodity prices and stock market collapse and above all the terrible floods.

Assembly Speaker Pak Chun-kyu, taking advantage of the situation, returned all resignations to the opposition lawmakers—69 from the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and eight from the splinter Democratic Party [DP].

The ruling camp, the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] should have made some drastic concessions to pave the way for the opposition return but it has so far maintained a lukewarm attitude to normalization. For one thing, Rep. Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling DLP, called upon the opposition parties to return to the Assembly first, and then start negotiations on pending disputes, expressing his readiness to compromise.

Kim's call for the parliamentary normalization first and bipartisan negotiations next was bound to fail to attract the opposition lawmakers who had demanded a clear-cut answer to their proposed five-pointed conditions: (1) an overall implementation of the local autonomy system, (2) public reunification of a plan to amend the Constitution and institute a cabinet government, (3) dissolution of the National Assembly and the holding of a snap general election, (4) a public apology and nullification of the bills that had been railroaded and (5) solutions to the current economic plight.

The opposition's five-point demand was totally unacceptable to the ruling party and if it persists with the hardline conditions there is no room for any bipartisan compromise. Nonetheless, main opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, of late, has softened his intransigent stand by dropping three of them and this may lead to a breakthrough to the current partisan stalemate.

Kim limited his conditions to two—the ruling camp's public pledge not to seek revision of the Constitution for a parliamentary cabinet system and the enforcement of the local autonomy system. For the ruling party, the two conditions are not easy to accept right away but there is a room for mutual compromise.

Though no complete consensus has been reached in the ruling DLP, President No and executive chairman Kim made their position clear that their party would not seek a constitutional revision, so long as the opposition parties and the people oppose it, and that the local autonomy issue could be negotiated with the opposition camp.

The remaining question is how to resume the stalled talks between the DLP and the PPD. The PPD has rejected a DLP proposal to hold a formal meeting of bipartisan key leaders on the grounds that the DLP had failed to respond to a PPD request for the same.

The opposition PPD's objection is understandable, considering that the ruling camp should give some "justification" or take some measures to allow the PPD to save face and reverse its hardline stand to quit the Assembly. In this context, the DLP may well promote informal or back-stage negotiations with the PPD in an effort to strike out a compromise with regard to the opposition conditions for the lawmakers' Assembly return.

DP Head Calls for Talks on Opposition Merger

SK1909074090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—Yi Ki-taek, president of the Democratic Party (DP), proposed Wednesday that the leaders of South Korea's three opposition groups hold talks on concluding negotiations for their merger into a unified opposition party.

Yi said he would accept a compromise on the leadership of the new party that has been presented by a dissident group led by the Rev. Kim Hwan-sok, apparently eliminating a major obstacle to the birth of a unified opposition party.

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), the DP and the dissident group have been trying for some time to merge themselves into a single party that is strong enough to stand against President No Tae-u's massive majority party, the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), but have made little progress in prolonged negotiations due to intractable differences, mainly over the form of the leadership system and share of party posts.

The DP leader told a news conference that his party had decided to accept the Rev. Kim's compromise proposal for three co-leaders, one representing each faction.

He added, however, that the co-leadership system should exist until the first national convention of the new party is held after next general elections, leaving room for discord with the PPD, which wants the three-member leadership system to last only until the general elections. The PPD has 70 of the 299 National Assembly seats, the DP has eight and the Rev. Kim's group none.

Yi said he was determined to resign as head of the DP if the negotiations on the merger failed, citing his pledge to stake his political life on the opposition merger.

The PPD issued a statement welcoming Yi's initiative, but refused to take a clear position on the grounds that it was unsure if the proposal will win the approval of DP members.

Some DP members prefer a collective leadership of three to seven members, but demand that the PPD leader be excluded. The PPD has rejected this idea, which it contends is designed to force Kim Tae-chung to retire from politics.

Kim has said he is willing to concede the presidency of the new party to Yi, or to anyone else who desires an opposition merger, but strongly resists moves by some DP members to exclude him from the party leadership.

Yi also told the news conference that DP lawmakers would not take back their resignations and return to the National Assembly unless their conditions were met. The conditions set by Yi for a return to the assembly include the ruling party's renunciation of moves to adopt a parliamentary cabinet system, implementing local autonomy, calling early elections, undertaking economic reforms, abolishing the National Security Law and releasing people jailed for visiting North Korea without government permission, including the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and radical student Yim Su-kyong. The PPD has set similar conditions.

All PPD and DP lawmakers submitted their resignations in July to protest the ruling party's unilateral passage of controversial bills through the National Assembly, which began its annual regular sitting last week without opposition lawmakers.

* Post-No Leadership Prospects Analyzed

902C0256 Seoul WOLGAN CHUNGANG in Korean Jul 90 pp 154-165

[Article by CHUNGANG ILBO political reporter Kim Yong-pae: "Will Second Political Realignment Be a Shift in Generation?"]

[Text] **DJP-PPD Tie-Up Rumors and Call for Shift in Generation**

Will there really be a second political realignment?

Rumors of such a realignment, which began circulating immediately after the three-party merger and the birth of the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party], continue to haunt the inside and outside of political quarters. Yet no one knows for sure who is behind them.

Some see them as part of allegations of collaboration between the DLP's DJP [Democratic Justice Party] faction and the PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] aimed at promoting the constitutional revision to bring in the cabinet system.

Anybody can tell that it will by no means be an easy task to carry out the constitutional change amid the PPD's extremist opposition. Therefore, they claim that the DJP faction is prepared for secret negotiations with the PPD at any cost, even if it causes the DLP to lose some ex-RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] members who are opposed to the proposed shift to a cabinet system.

Another allegation relating to the rumored second political realignment is the so-called shift-in-generation debate asserting that once the DLP has achieved the constitutional revision, the usefulness of Kim Yong-sam, chairman of the DLP supreme committee, and Kim Chong-pil, member of the same committee, would expire and, therefore, they would be "discarded" to make way for new forces to come in and manage cabinet system politics.

Behind this debate is a judgment that the era of the three Kims who have been in the center of the nation's politics for the past three decades has come to an end and that the people have had enough of them.

Observers who support this judgment maintain that if the DLP attains change on the strength of the shift-in-generation-is-overdue debate, it will generate a powerful demand for a similar shift within the opposition camp, too, forcing PPD President Kim Tae-chung, whose influence is no longer what it used to be, to retire to a second line.

The DJP-PPD secret bargain allegation and the generation shift debate are both connected with the constitutional amendment move for a cabinet system, either premised on or aimed at it.

In a way, it could be more appropriate to say that the constitutional change for a cabinet system will precisely bring about the effect of a second political realignment.

Then, light should be cast on who is promoting the second political realignment effort and who we see among the emerging new-generation politicians.

Scenario of Second Political Realignment

Every one knows that the second political realignment debate was first touched off by Assemblyman Pak Chol-on.

In February, when the three-party merger was in the making, he openly stated that there would be a need for the political forces to be realigned once more in the future.

The three-party merger led to the appearance of the DLP as the mammoth ruling party and this not only turned the ruling party, theretofore a minority in the National Assembly, into a majority party but also gave the DLP 216 seats—16 seats more than required for a constitutional amendment to be passed. It thus gave the DLP options to arbitrarily alter the constitutional government system. The Pak Chol-on proposal that came at a time like this caused considerable repercussions.

At the time, many people suspected that it was designed to remove the new arrivals in the DLP, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil. They speculated that Pak Chol-on, then minister of state, the virtual primary mover of the three-party merger and a rising star aiming at the next presidency or the one after that, spread the word about a second political realignment as a means to remove the Kims, particularly Kim Yong-sam. As a result, rumors alleging secret contacts with the PPD began circulating with no specific foundations, as if such contacts had been a natural development.

However, when Pak Chol-on resigned as minister of state following his defeat in the power struggle with Kim Yong-sam, the second realignment debate faded out with him. But his recent references to the issue again on his return from an overseas tour—which he made after he resigned the cabinet post—generated various new speculations and rumors.

They say that Pak is pushing the second political realignment as a means to engineer his comeback, that he is working in collaboration with the PPD to promote the constitutional amendment, and that in the process, he might attempt to bring down Kim Yong-sam, who had pushed him out of power.

Adding fuel to such rumors are the conjectures among members of the opposition parties, including the PPD and part of the Democratic Party [DP], that once the constitutional amendment has been approved, Kim Yong-sam would be discarded.

In fact, it can hardly be denied that these implications are contained in the second realignment debate. However, it seems that the debate is not merely dedicated to having the two Kims thrown out.

The reason is that it stemmed from the original scenario of a grand conservative coalition dedicated to a shift in political generation as well as to ideological restructuring of the political order.

Originally, the DJP-planned political realignment was a more comprehensive one. In other words, it was one that would not have stopped at the merger of the three conservative parties—the DJP, the RDP and the NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party].

Needless to say, that sort of plan was apparently more difficult to implement than the three-party merger. Nevertheless, it sought a coalition of the conservative forces even including those in the PPD.

This scenario sought policy collaborations among the conservative forces and, on that basis, a political merger that would eventually lead to a new political order under a two-party system pitting the conservatives against the reformists. Needless to say, the conservative coalition in this case would form an overwhelming political mainstream against the feeble reformists, paving the way for the conservatives to retain power.

Feasibility of Theoretical Model a Subject of Concern

The idea in this scenario was that when the political order is restructured this way, it will be followed by the shift to a cabinet system, and that along with these structural rearrangements, political leadership will finally be freed from the hands of the old-era holdovers and recharged with fresh blood.

This conception was largely a theoretical model and its feasibility was another question. Nevertheless, the political realignment plan that Pak Chol-on had attempted to push with the backing of the absolute trust of President No Tae-u was undoubtedly based on this sort of theoretical model.

Based on their theoretical model, realignment advocates led by Pak Chol-on came up with alliance plans and among them were a little alliance with the NDRP, a DJP-RDP-NDRP alliance, and a grand alliance including the PPD—and even a DJP-PPD coalition government plan.

After the three-party merger, the Pak Chol-on side revealed that what they had really sought was a grand conservative alliance—namely, an alliance including the PPD—or a coalition government with the PPD.

The problem with the little alliance plan with the NDRP was that it had no meaning except for securing a majority in the National Assembly, while a DJP-RDP-NDRP conservative alliance had the drawback that it does not serve to liquidate the regional gap.

The three-party merger indeed sparked the strong criticism immediately that it is against Honam [Cholla provinces]. It not only provoked rejection by the Honam side but also virtually lent some justification to the demand of chaeya [reformist camp] and activist students for the dissolution of the three parties.

Thus, what they had feared about the three-party merger came true.

Therefore, the key DJP leaders could not but think of their original plan of a grand conservative alliance which they had shunned, with regret in their minds.

The Pak Chol-on side maintained that in either case, a conservative alliance or a political realignment, one of its most important goals was to overcome the regional gap.

Therefore, far more surreptitious contacts were under way with the PPD than reported by outside observers; as a matter of fact, they even pinned their hopes on such a dramatic breakthrough as a DJP-PPD alliance which at the time appeared virtually impossible.

This explains, one may say, why the DJP retained an inside line of surreptitious contacts with the PPD while exploring the possibility of a separate alliance with the RDP and the NDRP in the latter half of last year.

It can be said that it was because of RDP President Kim Yong-sam's positive approach to merger that the DJP plan went astray.

Party Secretary General Yi Chun-ku, then in charge of contacts with the NDRP, was still working for a steady policy alliance rather than a hasty merger. The reason the pace suddenly quickened was that a "three-party merger" accord was reached much earlier than anticipated in the process of DJP-RDP contacts.

In other words, Kim Yong-sam's merger motion had the effect of sidetracking the original DJP plan. Also, as for the DJP side, on account of hesitation and distrust on the part of the PPD, it could not but lean toward accepting the proposed three-party merger rather than clinging to a grand conservative alliance of all four parties or a grand DJP-PPD coalition government.

However, the DJP side had to bear a burden to the end for the notion of regional bias from the merger of the three non-Honam parties. Particularly hurting was the fact that it had to abandon the progress that had been made to some degrees in the behind-the-scenes contacts with Kim Tae-chung.

It is for this reason that when President No, in the final exclusive meeting with Kim Tae-chung on 11 January immediately before the three-party merger, sounded him out on a political realignment in a roundabout way, he appeared to be in part expressing his sorrow for the tacit accords that had been arrived at between the DJP and the PPD. Of course, there was another reason for him to do so—that is, to find another pretext to justify the imminent three-party merger.

Restoration of the Three-Kim Era

However, after the three-party merger became a reality, and when they came to the point of launching the constitutional amendment process for a cabinet system as had been planned, one or two demerits showed up. For it became evident that the RDP faction was still ambiguous in its attitude and the PPD repeatedly declared its all-out opposition to the proposed amendment.

This development inevitably clouded the prospects of the planned constitutional amendment.

One may analogize that the DJP faction and the Blue House had no alternative but study ways and means to pave the way for the constitutional amendment and follow through with their original plan, and that the comprehensive political realignment plan that had been abandoned in the wake of the three-party merger thus resurfaced.

Following his overseas tour, Assemblyman Pak Chol-on again brought up his second political realignment theory, suggesting as if the realignment plan including the PPD had still been valid.

This again spawned speculations of a grand alliance with the PPD and rumors circulating even had it that Pak was about to enter into secret negotiations with the PPD.

Although it was a fact that the DLP's Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil were more or less sensitive to such rumors, there was no evidence of Pak Chol-on having been assigned to such a surreptitious role as rumored nor signs of the PPD engaged in any behind-the-scenes contacts through Pak Chol-on.

In fact, the three-party merger enabled the three conservative parties to find a way out of their tight corners and, consequently, only had the effect of prolonging the political lives of the three Kims, the symbol of the old-era politics.

Prior to the merger, the political future of the DJP, a minority in the National Assembly, was insecure and there was no telling if it could remain the ruling party after the next general election. Calls for an emergency measure to resolve the crisis were about to rise.

The situations were even worse with Kim Yong-sam's RDP and Kim Chong-pil's NDRP. If the four-party system had lasted a little longer and the local autonomy system had been put in place as demanded by the PPD, which was then in high spirits, the RDP and the NDRP would have been reduced to the status of splinter parties and the political careers of the two Kims could have ended there.

In the wake of the three-party merger, however, the mammoth ruling party put Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil back to life as chairman and member of the party supreme committee respectively, thus putting them in a position to virtually conduct state affairs in agreement with President No Tae-u.

Furthermore, Kim Yong-san has come to dream of becoming the ruling party's presidential candidate in the next election with a chance of winning and Kim Chong-pil of leading the political situation through realignment accompanying the shift to a cabinet system.

They might portray their three-party merger act as "a decision for national salvation" or things like that to justify it, but at least it is undeniable that the merger had the effect of bailing them out of their sagging positions at one stroke.

The three-party merger dealt Kim Tae-chung of the opposition camp its heaviest blow. At one point, as calls mounted for merging the opposition camp to resist the mammoth ruling party, his position was so shaky that he even had to face demands that he retire to a second line. Presently, however, he is finding his stability again, overcoming that commotion.

The merger debate with the DP was nothing more than a gesture from the beginning. Chaeya forces also chose to go their way and found a masses party. Thus, Kim Tae-chung now finds himself free from the merger pressure.

Showing his strong obsession with the presidency, Kim Tae-chung even feels that he can be the opposition's single candidate in the next presidential election. He appears to believe that if the next 14th general election is held as a contest of five parties as he has figured out—the DLP and another conservative party of Fifth Republic forces that broke away from the DLP and, on the opposition side, the PPD, the DP and the Masses Party—he can be the strong single candidate of the opposition. He even appears to be making preparations for it.

Since Kim Yong-sam, who had been his No. 1 rival, already crossed over to the DLP, he sees no one in the opposition camp who can be his rival. Kim Tae-chung's position has not weakened but strengthened should his observation be correct.

In the final analysis, if the situation should develop the way he thinks it would, both the 1992 14th general election and the 1993 14th presidential election could, of all the things, be a repeat of the old old show—a Kim Yong-sam vs. Kim Tae-chung showdown.

Amendment for Cabinet System and the Three Kims

Also, speculations that the constitutional amendment for a cabinet system, if passed, would bring an end to the three-Kim era are as exceedingly hasty and simplistic.

Under the present circumstances, it is considerably difficult to say how the proposed shift to cabinet system will turn out.

However, if the proposed cabinet system should become a reality one way or another, it would be fair to say that the three Kims would still be wielding virtually the same influence as they did before except that there might be some change in their respective roles.

There may come a degree of shrinkage in the force of the RDP faction in the DLP led by Kim Yong-sam. Nevertheless, the faction will likely maintain the present 50-seat strength virtually intact.

A general observation seems to be that the NDRP faction led by Kim Chong-pil would expand its force by wooing some DJP-faction members. Thus, the two Kims on the DLP supreme committee will find themselves almost on a par in terms of influence they wield.

It is too naive to expect that the DJP faction in the DLP would remain united as solidly even after the cabinet system has materialized. Even if Pak Chol-on succeeds in a rollback on the strength of President No's influence, it would no longer be possible for him to represent the DJP faction. Pak Tae-chun, member of the supreme committee, who is already expanding his influence, will have gained enough strength to form his own group; Assemblymen Yi Chong-chan and Yi Tong-han and Minister of State Kim Yun-hwan will also have their own groups.

In this sort of situation dominated by the rivalry of individual leaders, it is unlikely that there will be any significant setback in the influence of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil in the DLP although it will not be the same as before. One may expect that if the premiership under the cabinet system should trigger a power struggle, it would rather add to their political strength.

Although the PPD takes the position of opposing the shift to a cabinet system, the standing of Kim Tae-chung, its president, is not likely to weaken either under a cabinet system.

Whether he remains an opposition leader or forms a coalition government with the ruling party or with its majority faction, it is not impossible for him to ascend to a position where he can gain control of political developments by resorting to his unique high-level stratagem while demanding a correction to the regional bias.

He could even gain new self-confidence if bargaining with the ruling party over the constitutional amendment should produce any significant secret accords in its process.

Some observers say that for these reasons, both Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung would not be rejecting, in their hearts, the proposed cabinet system.

What they mean is that the cabinet system may be, as chaeya charges, a scheme of the mammoth ruling party to retain power but, at the same time, it can be a vehicle for the three Kims to retain their influence.

It is indeed from his long-cherished political faith that Kim Chong-pil demands so persistently the shift to a cabinet system, but there is something more to it, which is worth a thought. It is that the shift provides him with an opportunity to control political developments even for his current standing as leader of a minority faction.

Guard Against Change-Political-Water Call

It is paradoxical to expect shift in generation on the premise of the three-party merger that enables the conservatives to hang on to power and the constitutional amendment for cabinet system that helps the present political generations retain their influence.

Did Pak Chol-on and the Blue House nevertheless work on plans for the shift in generation? If so, one may conclude that they either proceeded under a wrong judgment in the first place or were ready with some extraordinary means to implement their plans.

As far as the current realities about Pak Chol-on and his force, still on the downhill, are concerned, the DJP faction or the Pak side apparently committed a miscalculation.

Pak Chol-on insists that they never asked for any shift in generation. In fact, he never mentioned the words "shift in generation."

However, the way he kept challenging Kim Yong-sam following the three-party merger gave the impression that he was after a shift in generation. Members of the Laurel Society, his private organization, indeed argued about qualifications of politicians and loudly demanded that Fifth Republic-era politicians be replaced, causing misgivings to that effect.

It appears to be a fact that Pak Chol-on, then minister of state, virtually steered the process of the three-party merger and, while working on the framework of the new party, felt that he and his followers had succeeded in putting their political realignment theory to practice.

In Moscow—Pak Chol-on and Kim Yong-sam had a scramble for distinction during their Moscow visit each claiming credit for a successful Nordpolitik—and in the course of infighting over party affairs, Pak openly picked on Kim's and his RDP faction's political qualifications.

The Pak Chol-on side strongly suggested that it was time for changing political water.

Such a shift in generation was openly discussed at gatherings of the Laurel Society.

Since the DJP days, the Laurel Society—comprising impatient political aspirants—had attempted to force its way into the party as an official party organization under a next-generation doctrine and on the strength of Pak's influence, causing troubles with the existing organizations.

Members of the society who were appointed to major party posts in the process of the three-party merger unhesitatingly boasted of a reshuffle to replace old-generation politicians. They talked high as if Pak Chol-on were about to be in control of the whole party while Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil would soon be reduced to figurehead status. They put on airs as if they were about to take over the whole party.

However, their hasty expectations took them nowhere except making their opponents strengthen unity and intensify opposition.

When Kim Yong-sam put a strong brake on Pak Chol-on's activity and demanded his retirement from politics, all DJP faction members turned their backs to Pak in disregard of a directive from President No. They did so because they saw the hasty demand of Pak and his Laurel Society for shift in generation as a threat to themselves, too.

The reason leaders of Kim Yong-sam's RDP faction or the NDRP or DJP faction are on guard against Pak's possible rollback is that in their view his comeback could expedite a second political realignment, namely, the shift in generation.

One may say that Pak Chol-on's generation change plan fell through because he tried overly hard to fit it artificially into a certain person's political objective.

Then comes the question: When, and on what scale, did Pak or his Laurel Society plan to bring on the shift in generation?

It seems that when they were thriving, the Laurel Society and Pak planned to realize it right before or after the constitutional amendment and on a significantly extensive scale.

People saw signs to that effect in the attempts Pak made to control power and organization of the party in the initial period of the three-party merger.

A Change-Characters Debate Prompts Below-the-Surface Competition

Nevertheless, it was thought at the time that Pak Chol-on and his private organizations had their sights set on the next next generation—the generation beginning in 1996 in terms of the National Assembly elections and in 1998 in terms of the presidential election. Needless to say, the timetable would have changed drastically once the constitutional amendment was materialized.

It was generally thought that the Pak Chol-on group would significantly expand its force in the 14th general election and gain control of the party, then consolidate its power base to win the presidency.

This meant that there would be a transitional period after the constitutional amendment and the general election. Rumors of Kim Yong-sam becoming the first prime minister under the new cabinet system or Kim Chong-pil becoming his successor were all centered on this period.

All these plans of Pak and his Laurel Society, however, collapsed when Kim Yong-sam emerged triumphant in the Kim-Pak power scramble and Pak quit as minister of state. They did collapse because it was uncertain if the key element of the new generation force could make a comeback and because his comeback effort is bound to meet strong opposition.

Especially, when the ruling camp proceeds with its constitutional amendment plan in the future, if there is major opposition to it within and without the party, it will have to, for instance, promise incumbent lawmakers party endorsement of their candidacy in the next general election in order to secure the passage of the amendment. The stronger the opposition is, the greater unrest will it generate among DLP lawmakers and, consequently, the bigger will the lure become to keep them together. Thus, it would practically not be impossible that every incumbent assemblyman ends up with a party guarantee, namely, a sort of prior endorsement.

If things should unfold this way, it would be as clear as day that there would be no change of the incumbent National Assembly members, not a single one, much less a generation change.

It has already been pointed out frequently that judging from the present levels of politicians and the quality of National Assembly members, the cabinet system is exceedingly premature. Under such circumstances, the cabinet system that would have to inherit the present politicians intact can hardly expect to win public support.

Meanwhile, it should be noted that there is a change-of-characters debate separate from the new generation debate led by Pak Chol-on.

It holds that widely spread among the public is the feeling that they have had enough of the three Kims, and that if any of them should collapse in the public opinion poll for one reason or another, the demand for retiring all of them will grow too strong for the three Kims themselves to resist.

Therefore, there are many political forces making light of the three Kims whose charismatic influence has drastically declined.

Especially, with Pak Chol-on gone and the No Tae-u presidency limited to a single 5-year term, the DJP faction has only a limited political future for itself.

To become successor to No Tae-u's position in the DJP faction seemingly means to place oneself closest to becoming the No. 1 man of the ruling party; therefore, a quiet competition is in progress within the faction.

Pak Tae-chun, member of the DLP supreme committee, who was nominated to be DJP faction manager, has an advantage but nevertheless maintains a cautious stance. He is clearly trying to enhance his influence through extensive recruiting of talents from outside the faction and giving support to DJP-faction lawmakers but has not yet shown the ability to become a political center.

Pak Tae-chun's political leadership and ability are still rated to be unclear. There is no question about his management ability as was demonstrated in his days with Pohang Iron and Steel Co. but opinions are divided over whether he would be equally resourceful in politics.

Nevertheless, he is known to be undoubtedly increasingly positive with his political ambition. Therefore, if it is appropriate to say that the cautious steps he is taking now are all meant for a big leap in the future, it is possible that Pak Tae-chun will eventually turn out to be the eye of a powerful political cyclone as he did in the management of Pohang Iron and Steel Co.

Intriguing Move of Kim Pok-tong

Among the most intriguing personalities in the ruling camp is Kim Pok-tong. He often bared his obsession with the presidency, causing controversy. Also, he is thronged by political reserve groups that keep on spreading rumors.

Now that Chong Ho-yong, his No. 1 rival, virtually retired from politics after resigning his candidacy in the Taegu by-election, there is in fact no more political obstacle for him.

He intends to put to practice, beginning with the 14th general election, his political plans, so far kept under restraints just because he happened to be a brother-in-law of President No.

There was a time in the past when he was the subject of various rumors. In connection with the then-scheduled mid-term appraisal of President No's performance, the rumors alleged his contact with the PPD, with sources close to him publicizing that he was a positive figure who could serve as a bridge between the Yongnam and Honam regions for Kim Pok-tong's wife is from Kwangju.

Sensing the Blue House plan before anybody else did, he always tried to perform that role for himself. Rumors of the so-called dissolution of the DJP and formation of a new party also originated with him and his close aides.

It is being said that he is now working on a Yongnam-Honam alliance that is similar to a DJP-PPD alliance.

Kim Pok-tong is a longtime friend of Kim Chong-pil. When those close to Kim Pok-tong spread the rumors about a new party, they naturally saw the NDRP as an ally.

Therefore, some saw the contacts between Kim Pok-tong and Kim Chong-pil as initiated by Kim Pok-tong while others perceived them as based on Kim Chong-pil's calculations to get closer to President No in a bid for holding Kim Yong-sam in check.

Those close to Kim Pok-tong came up with such preposterous assertions that since Pak Chol-on has his eye not on the next presidency but on the one after that, Kim Pok-tong is the man for the next presidency—a far-fetched argument portraying a succession between the two brothers-in-law as a matter of course.

It was indeed one of those anachronistic ideas stemming from political power overly concentrated in the Office of the President as is the case with the Blue House in our country; nevertheless, if Kim Pok-tong and his group should attempt to put their idea to practice, the ruling clique would clearly be drawn into a monstrous disaster of verbal abuse.

Those inside the ruling camp are apprehensive that similar phenomena would gradually surface with the approach of the 14th general election.

Has the second political realignment debate faded out completely with the revival of the three Kims? Will they—the standard-bearers of the 1970's who were then in their 40's—be able to lead politics of the 1990's?

It seems difficult to say a hundred percent yes to these questions.

First of all, it should be noted that the three-Kim generation has largely lost its attraction for the public, although they might still be good enough to remain a boss inside their party.

Of the "one No and three Kims" who ran in the 1987 presidential election, if the three Kims—President No will retire when he serves out his single-term tenure—should come forward and again run for the presidency, the public would probably see it as embarrassing.

If Kim Yong-sam, who had been the presidential candidate of an opposition party, should run as the ruling party's candidate this time, and if Kim Tae-chung should again run for the presidency, his third time, it would be difficult for them to expect only positive responses.

New Political Generation's Growth a Factor of Pressure for Change

They are also the culprits who widened the parochial gap. If the nation's future political task is to overcome the regional bias between the Yongnam and Honam areas, it is difficult to expect the reappearance of those politicians responsible for the widened gap.

Meanwhile, we can expect the growth of new political generations. Some people indeed point out that the three-Kim era did not produce other comparable political figures. The one-man private party system of the past three-Kim days failed to foster successors and they did not even try to foster them. It should be noted, however, that nonetheless a fairly large army of new-generation politicians has emerged or is emerging. There is conflicting speculation over whether Pak Chol-on, who withdrew after his hasty top-runner role, can make a comeback. If he stages a rollback effort with the backing of President No, there will inevitably be some stormy scenes.

Besides him, new generations include Assemblyman Yi Chong-chan, who has been pursuing an independent line. Inside the DLP, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil have their second-generation politicians around them respectively.

The DJP faction has Kim Yun-hwan, minister of state, and Assemblymen Yi Han-tong and Pak Chun-pyong, while the RDP faction has its fresh group including Assemblymen Kim Tok-yong and Hwang Pyong-tae as well as Assemblymen Kim Tong-yong and Choe Hyong-u, both of whom belong to an old generation.

As for the opposition, the DP has Yi Ki-taek, its president, and Assemblyman Pak Chan-chong, plus Assemblymen Kim Kwang-il and No Mu-hyon, who belong to the surging new generation. Also, chaeya key leaders such as Yi Pu-yong and Chang Ki-pyo have their supporters.

Although those new forces currently still remain in the long shadow of the three-Kim era, they can quickly rise to the center of the political stage when the situation changes. It is because new voter groups, the new generations who are totally disillusioned at the old-style politics, are quickly expanding in proportion.

This will likely turn out to be the biggest factor of pressure for a shift in generation for the political world.

In fact, results of the 12th and 13th general elections and the recent by-elections in Taegu and the Chinchon-Umsong District were surprises for what had generally been anticipated.

In the last two general elections, the new generations of 20- and 30- year olds made it clear that they strongly reject the old-style politics.

Especially, analyses indicate that the change in the world's ideological picture as seen in the collapse of Eastern European communist bloc countries at the outset of the 1990's, the new change in the balance of power surrounding the Korean peninsula and the new perception of division and reunification can well be taken as an expression of scornful criticism against the generations clinging to their anachronistic ideas.

Change in environment is likely to gain momentum much greater than generally expected by the time the 14th general election or the presidential election is held or the constitutional amendment for a cabinet system is realized.

Kim Yong-sam advocates Northern foreign policy as he demonstrated it through his visit to the USSR, while Kim Tae-chung pays special attention to North-South Korean relations. All these things are seen as showing their consciousness of the changing environments and their efforts to respond to them.

Nevertheless, it would not be too radical an expectation that new political environment and new international order will demand the appearance of new-generation politicians who are able to get the feel of the change and adapt themselves to it.

Burma

Thai Delegation Leader Meets General Than Shwe

BK1509093390 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Sep 90

[Excerpt] General Than Shwe, vice commander in chief of the Defense Services and commander in chief of the Army, received a delegation of Thai psychological warfare college students led by Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut at 1000 at the Dagon House of the Ministry of Defense.

Present at the meeting were Major General Khin Nyunt, director of the Directorate of Defense Services Intelligence [DDSI]; Major General Tin U, chief of staff, Army; Major General Myo Nyunt, commander of the Yangon [Rangoon] Military Command; Brigadier General Myo Thant, director of communications; Brigadier General Win Myint, commander of the 101st Light Infantry Division; Brigadier General Tin Hla, commander of the 202d Light Infantry Division; Colonel Lun Maung, commander of the 55th Light Infantry Division; Colonel Than Tun, deputy director of the DDSI; U Ohn Kyaw, director general of Political Affairs Division of the Foreign Ministry; and Colonel Thura Aung Htet, director general of Protocol Affairs Division.

Present at the meeting at the Thai delegation was Mr. Suraphong Posayanon, Thai ambassador to Myanmar [Burma].

The Thai psychological warfare students delegation led by Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut, arrived at the Yangon airport in a special plane at 0900 today. [passage omitted]

NLD Makes New Move for Talks With SLORC

BK1909135890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1349 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Rangoon, Sept 19 (AFP)—In a new bid to break an impasse between elected political parties and Burma's military government, the leading party has offered to start drafting a new constitution as required by the military.

The decision at a September 12 meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the National League for Democracy (NLD) was contained in a party directive issued to Central Committee members Monday, a party source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The source described the decision as an attempt to "keep in step" with the prevailing political situation following general elections in May in which the NLD won a majority of parliament seats.

Military authorities who took power in September 1988 to crush protests against a 26-year-old single-party rule have yet to transfer power since the elections, saying that a strong constitution must first be drafted.

NLD overtures for a dialogue with the government on three previous occassions were ignored by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), the official name of the government, which classified them as demands that it said could not be tolerated.

Observers see the NLD decision as a direct response to an overture by the SLORC on September 11 urging successful candidates of the May elections to start drafting a constitution "together with the leading political party."

"Do what you are supposed to do. If there is something you are unable to do, then the SLORC will help you," Major General Khin Nyunt, SLORC first secretary, said.

The NLD has prepared a draft constitution which it has apparently decided to shelve, analysts said. The SLORC has made it clear that it would not accept a provisional constitution.

NLD leaders expressed hope that the latest move would lead to the long awaited dialogue once the party's decision was conveyed to the SLORC. The NLD directive noted that there was a pressing need for a dialogue with SLORC "based on mutual respect" in order to "overcome problems hampering national interest." "We hope our latest initiative will lead to a frank and sincere dialogue aimed at national reconciliation," the directive stated.

NLD Central Committee members charged with the task of explaining the directive to fellow party members will emphasize that it is in line with a policy declared in July advocating a dialogue with SLORC and seeking an amicable solution by peaceful means, Kyaw Min, a senior NLD member, said. "This is definitely not a demand, but a proposal," said Kyaw Min, who won a parliament seat in the May elections.

SLORC Enacts National Records, Archives Law

BK1509143690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 Sep 90

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council has issued Law No. 18/90—National Records and Archives Law—dated 13 September 1990—the 10th day of the waning moon of Tawthalin, Burmese Era 1351.

The law contains eight chapters. Chapter one is on name and definition; chapter two is on the formation of a supervisory body; chapter three is on responsibility and rights; chapter four is on the handover of records and the determination of its classification level; chapter five is on rights of minister; chapter six is on responsibility and the rights of the director general; chapter seven is on prohibitions and penalties; and chapter eight is on miscellaneous issues.

Chapter one defines archives as documents, records, paper and palm manuscripts, and handwritten material and printed matter compiled or accepted by and held in possession by a government department or other organization or a person, and which has been scrutinized and found to be records that should be kept for many years because they contains evidence and data relating to the history of Myanmar [Burma], its cultural heritage, or state administration.

Chapter seven on prohibitions and penalties states that no one shall destroy, alter, add, or invalidate archives in any manner. No one shall scrutinize, view, or copy classified archives that have not reached the expiry date without authorization. No one shall take archives outside the department concerned without authorization. No one shall take archives out of the country or abroad without authorization. Any person indicted for violating any of the provisions is liable to five years imprisonment or 10,000 kyat in fines or both. Any person found to have encouraged, abetted, attempted, or collaborated to commit an offense under this law shall be liable to the penalties prescribed under this law.

The full text of the law will be carried by the newspapers tomorrow.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Discusses Oil Production, Supplies

BK1409135390 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 14 Sep 90

[Text] Speaking at a news conference, Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir said Petronas [national oil company] has been permitted to use all its capabilities to produce oil to meet the demand from countries whose supplies have been interrupted as a result of the Gulf crisis. He said this is necessary because these countries had asked for Malaysia's assistance.

[Begin Mahathir recording] We have a maximum production capacity of 650,000 barrels per day. Therefore, we have promised to supply oil to Bangladesh, the Philippines, Pakistan, and India. We will supply them whatever we can afford. We have allowed Petronas to produce the amount they can. [end recording]

Ghafar Views Singapore's 'Alleged Intrusion'

BK1109160090 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Sep 90 p 19

[By Kalimullah Hassan]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur—Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba yesterday said the claims that aircraft from the Republic of Singapore Air Force [RSAF] had violated Malaysian airspace were "vague" and the Malaysian government did not consider the alleged intrusion serious. He described the recent exchanges between the two countries on this matter as "minor problems". "When we are such good friends, there are bound to be slight misunderstandings. Even among ourselves, in our country, we have misunderstandings," he added.

Last week, Johor Mentri Besar [Chief Minister] Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin, commenting on alleged violations of Malaysian territory, said a Malaysian press report of three Singapore air force helicopters landing in Gelang Patah were untrue. But he said one Singapore aircraft entered Malaysian airspace without clearance and flew about 40 metres from the ground. The Singapore Defence Ministry said it had investigated the Johor claim and found it to be untrue.

Mr. Ghafar urged all parties concerned not to make too much out of small issues and not to bring such matters in the open. "We prefer to resolve such problems quietly at government-to-government level. There is no necessity to make a big public fuss out of such matters," he added.

In an interview with THE STRAITS TIMES, Mr. Ghafar used an old Malay proverb, seperti aur dengan tebing (bamboo and the river bank), to describe the Singapore-Malaysia relations. It means the river bank needs the roots of the bamboo plants to hold it together against the river and the shoots need the river bank to grow on.

Malaysia was interested in preserving its good relations with Singapore and "to further build on the existing cooperation," he added. He said Malaysia and Singapore were inter-dependent on each other and any enstrangement in the relationship would not benefit either country.

He laughed off the suggestion among some Malaysians that his Singapore counterpart, Mr. Goh Chok Tong, was referring to Malaysia when he said last month that Singapore did not want to be another Kuwait. Some Malaysian newspapers had criticized Mr. Goh, saying that the statement implied that Malaysia or Indonesia was Singapore's possible foes. Mr. Ghafar said: "There is no such issue like in Kuwait-Iraq case over which we can go to war. Our problems are small and easily resolved because we have faith in our relationship with each other."

Asked whether Singapore leaders were insensitive to their neighbour's feelings, Mr. Ghafar said: "Whether they are sensitive or not it is not for us to say. It is for them to decide. On our part, we just want better relations."

Mr. Ghafar said there was no problem that could not be discussed by the two sides. "After all, the two Prime Ministers are good friends. Dr. Mahathir can go to Singapore and Mr. Lee Kuan Yew can come to Kuala Lumpur and meet each other at any time. With this kind of friendship, no problem is insurmountable," he said.

Mr. Ghafar stressed that there was no strain in the bilateral relationship at the official level. He added that cooperation in the growth triangle between Johor, Singapore and Batam would benefit all three countries.

Commenting on the criticism by Johor Baru MP Datuk Shahrir Samad that Singapore would be the main beneficiary, Mr. Ghafar said: "Let us get on with it first. On paper, it appears we will all benefit. But if after implementations we find we are not benefiting, we can always review our position."

'Historic' Cambodian Accord in Jakarta Hailed

BK1309125390 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Sep 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Accord: Prelude to Cambodian Peace?"]

[Text] The accord reached by the four warring Cambodian factions is, to say the least, historic indeed. With the agreement we hope peace, with an end to the shedding of blood, exacted by differing but feuding ideological groups over the past 40 years, will finally descend upon that country which has long acquired the burnished image of "killing fields".

The road to the agreement in Jakarta has been as long as the bloody conflict among the four feuding groups—the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime, the non-communist Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), the other non-communist group labelled Sihanouk, and the communist Khmer Rouge. In the past the different formulae for peace worked out by various parties, including the United Nations, floundered on disagreements over two basic issues: One, the composition of the Government, and two, the position of Prince Sihanouk.

Whatever the ideological colour of the four factions and whatever their allegiance, they are all Cambodians, each having as rightful and valid claim to a share in governance as the other three. It is for this reason the UN-constituted and UN-recognised Coalition Government of Democratic Cambodia (CGDC), comprising only three of the adversaries, the KPNLF, Sihanoukists and Khmer Rouge, was unacceptable as a Government of Cambodia. To be accepted, leave alone to be able to function as a Government, any viable coalition must include the presence of Phnom Penh. That primary condition is now fulfilled with the four factions agreeing upon the composition of the 12-member Supreme National Couuncil (SNC) which will now be the absolute authority in Cambodia.

The other pre-condition, long a bone of contention among the four, has been the position of Prince Sihanouk in any Government of Cambodia. Whatever the labels his past ideological stances might have attracted, he has been the one binding thread that weaves through the tortured history of Cambodia over the past 40 years. Indeed, since he ascended the Cambodian throne at the tender age of 18 (at the behest of the French who had since 1863 controlled the country which along with Laos and Vietnam was then known as French Indo-China) Sihanouk has been at various phases of the country's history ruler, Prime Minister and head of state. The dominant stature he has acquired in his various roles, the allegiance he still commands in the countryside, and the long nurtured skills of maintaining neutrality are all credentials his erstwhile adveraries have now finally recognised. Perhaps it is for these reasons that he has been named the 13th member of the SNC and more importantly that he, it is widely believed, will be selected as its chairman. Any other choice for chairman might have aborted that carefully-engendered body.

Now that it has been constituted and accepted by all, it is incumbent upon the SNC to function effectively and efficiently as the central repository of Cambodia's sovereignty. Its functions, to be sure, are not onerous. It will not, for one, administer the country. That task will be given to the United Nations which will also be invited to maintain security. The basic and vital role of the SNC will be to function as a cohesive body, speaking with a single, coherent voice for Cambodia. But there are those who doubt the SNC will be able to arrive at a consensus, given the past acrimonious and bloody relationship among the four members of the coalition. And there are others who reason that any accord involving the Khmer Rouge is fragile at best. This school of thought aver given the ruthless and vicious background it would be out of character for them to assume a docile role as partners in peace. [sentence as published]

But for the sake of long-suffering Cambodians, and for the rest of the region, we hope the good intentions that brought all four factions to the informal meeting on Cambodia will endure just as we hope the accord signed will bring about eventual and lasting peace.

Paper Discusses Campaign Against Palm Oil

BK1409142090 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Sep 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Promoting Palm Oil As a Good Product"]

[Text] The Malaysian Palm Oil Promotion Council (MPOPC) has unveiled a number of steps to promote Malaysian palm oil. The United States figures prominently in MPOPC activities for a very good reason. After all, the establishment of MPOPC in January this year was prompted by the American perception that palm oil is bad for health as a result of a venomous anti-palm oil campaign launched by the American Soybean Association (ASA).

Although the damage done to the image of palm oil was partially repaired by a Malaysian counter-campaign, the kick-in-the-pants and the vicious blows below-the-belt delivered by the anti-palm oil forces highlighted the need to establish a favourable attitude towards palm oil which would make the product less susceptible to adverse campaigns in the future. The American market may be small, but the potential is great. Moreover, as MPOPC is acutely aware, there is a danger that the American misconception might be contagious and spill over into other markets.

The ASA called a truce in the middle of last year, but MPOPC is well aware that the danger has not passed. It has revealed that it is closely monitoring developments related to vegetable oil in the United States, including Bills at state legislatures and Congress which discriminate against palm oil. Although Datuk Dr Augustine

Ong, MPOPC's director of scientific and technical services, has dismissed one such Bill in California, known as "Proposition 65", as "another storm in the teacup", it shows how tenacious and multi-tentacled the anti-palm oil forces in the United States are and how prudent it is for the MPOPC to have a liaison man in Washington to keep a close watch on developments.

One objective of the promotional activities of the MPOPC has to be the establishment of palm oil as a "good" product. Given the American paranoia over health issues, a fear which was exploited by the anti-palm oil lobby in their "tropical grease clogging the arteries of Americans" theme, "good" has to mean good for health, cholesterol-free, and nutritious.

All the American consumer wants to know in very simple terms is whether palm oil is good or bad for health. It must be admitted that the American consumer remains as confused and as doubtful as ever over the merits of palm oil. The problem is compounded by the fact that the American consumer is not familiar with tropical oils such as palm oil and palm oil is not available in the US market for individual home cooking. It is only used in processed food. But American food manufacturers are sensitive to the prejudices of the American consumer as demonstrated by the move by a major American food manufacturer at the end of last year to eliminate palm oil from its products.

It is necessary to have scientific data as soon as possible to establish the bona fides of palm oil and for such research findings to be accepted by the scientific community. Unless an international consensus on the merits of palm oil is established, the American consumer will continue to be bemused by "scientific" evidence which suggests otherwise. This is why it is heartening to hear that there are 52 ongoing research projects worldwide on palm oil and that to date all results have been positive.

MPOPC is inviting a group of American nutritionists and journalists to visit Malaysia at the end of this year as part of its programme to educate target groups on the merits of palm oil. It is to be hoped they will give this simple message to the American consumer: Palm oil is good for you.

But it is not enough to have a good product especially when others sell it too. With low-cost producer Indonesia looming as a large threat, the misconception of the American consumer is only one of the problems facing the Malaysian palm oil industry. Lack of market development is a major weakness according to one analyst.

Efforts Made To Promote Merits of Palm Oil

BK1409094390 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Sep 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Malaysia continues its battle to protect the image of her palm oil and the palm oil industry which contribute to more than 10 percent of the country's gross revenue. The Malaysian Palm Oil Promotion Council, MPOPC, was established early this year to counter the vicious anti-palm oil campaign by certain American groups led by the American Soybean Association, ASA. The council has invited a group of American nutritionists to visit Malaysia as part of its program to educate target group on the merits of palm oil.

There is really no business for the American producers of soybean oil to slur the image of palm oil except for selfish reasons. Scientific discoveries have shown the importance of palm oil in the daily diet. There are 52 on-going projects being carried out all over the world on the merits of palm oil and so far all of them have proven positive. The results of these research studies will undoubtedly help to clear the present misunderstanding and misconceptions about the palm oil.

The MPOPC is working closely with the Food and Drug Administration or FDA of the United States to overcome the discriminatory labelling by American soybean oil producers. It is also monitoring activities in each state of the United States and will act immediately against any move that is detrimental to palm oil. Labels such as low tropical oil are certainly misleading and unwarranted. What was originally a trade issue has been turned by certain American groups into a health issue.

The American soybean oil producers seemed to be irked by the fact that palm oil is cheaper to produce than soybean oil because of the higher harvest per hectare. In one year, five tons of palm oil can be produced from every hectare compared with only 0.4 ton of soybean oil per hectare. Obviously therefore, it is a matter of selfishness and even business security that is behind the American groups' campaign to belittle palm oil.

Besides the American nutritionists, the MPOPC has also invited the group of journalists from the Middle East to visit Malaysia for a week in December. This will afford them an opportunity to gain a better understanding of the palm oil industry in the country. Also on the list of foreign invitees for a familiarization trip are nutritionists and journalists from Canada, Europe, China, and India.

According to an analyst, lack of market development is a factor that is affecting the growth of the palm oil industry. In order to overcome this handicap, the MPOPC is making efforts to expand the market for palm oil. It has indentified China, Turkey, and the Middle East as potential markets that can be developed further.

Members of MPOPC will be visiting China shortly to carry out preliminary work and plan on how to capitalize on opportunities for joint venture projects. Apart from deficiency research projects which have produced positive results of the advantages of using palm oil, the New England Journal of Medicine, which is one of the most respected scientific journals on medical research in the world, has published a study showing that substituting palm oil with other oil can have negative effect on consumers.

It can thus be expected that despite the adverse campaign by some U.S. groups, palm oil will enjoy its rightful claim in the daily diet of people around the world.

Paper Criticizes Need for Two Education Policies

BK1509115190 Kuala Lumpur BERITA MINGGU in Malay 2 Sep 90 p 10

[Editorial: "Why Should There Be Two Education Policies?"]

[Text] Malaysia needs only one policy for all fields, especially education, to create a future united and harmonious society. As a developing nation with a multiracial society with diverse religions and cultures, Malaysia need not formulate two or three education policies just for the sake of one group.

As such, we welcome the firm stand taken by Education Minister Anwar Ibrahim and Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba on the matter. The deputy prime minister stressed that it was unnecessary to have two separate education policies in a country like Malaysia—one for the Chinese and another for the Malays. He said Malaysia only needs one education policy for all the races—Malays, Chinese, Tamils, and other groups.

On the other hand, the existing education policy does not only cater to the needs of the Malays but also to the future of the nation. The government must be firm when making a decision to formulate and implement all its policies, not only for education, but also for other policies for the country's future benefit. This is because no country formulates a policy just for one group. When a country embarks on such a practice, it would definitely be weakened and there is no assurance that it would be stable and lasting.

As such, the DAP's [Democratic Action Party's] desire to create another education policy for the Chinese is considered irrelevant and reflects the party's shallow understanding. Its so-called struggle advocating the people's interest is considered completely deceptive. If DAP practises such a philosophy, then why does it not propose the formulation of similar education policies for Tamils and the other ethnic groups in Sabah and Sarawak? Considering the DAP's previous and current actions, it is clear that the party is conducting its struggles based on unhealthy racial lines which could ruin the country's current stability and prosperity. Further, people who cherish peace and prosperity should renounce the party. In fact, the DAP is truly not interested in advocating the people's struggles or in ensuring their future. That is why it opted out of the National Economic Consultative Council (NECC) and the National Consultative Council for the Education Act. Their action is well understood because they will not accept any policy that does not benefit the Chinese community. The party's struggle is based on the "Malaysian Malaysia" philosophy which denies the special rights of the aboriginal groups, particularly the Bumiputera.

Unfortunately, both the PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] and the Spirit of 46 Party, which are headed by Malays, gave blessings to the DAP's struggle. PAS's action in opting out of the two national councils is considered not only an utter disappointment but confusing. This is because the party's struggle is aimed at only establishing an Islamic government in Malaysia; in trying to achieve that objective, PAS desperately needs the support of the Muslim community. If PAS truly desires to achieve that objective, it should advocate the Muslim community's interests and rights in the educational, economic, or political issues. But its current actions contradict that objective and the interests of the community it represents.

In fact, PAS should play a major role in the national education policy council in an effort to guarantee the community's and the nation's well-being. However, it opted to embark on an adverse course. As such, we could surmise that PAS either has no insight on the issue or does not desire its controversy with the DAP to be publicly exposed. From that development, it is clear these parties have conflicting ideals and are unable to visualize the benefit they could contribute to Malaysians and the country. Moreover, their diversified struggles will definitely not guarantee the people the desired peace, prosperity, and harmony.

Strangely, what has gone wrong with the current government? What we currently know is that other nations are amazed at our country's present achievements. For example, most of the Indonesian newspapers carried special articles in conjunction with Malaysia's 33d National Day anniversary complimenting our country's fine achievements and the prime minister's dynamic leadership. In general, they are amazed at our achievements in the economic, educational, and tourism sectors. These newspapers, with several million subscribers, consider Malaysia the most prosperous Third World country in Southeast Asia besides Singapore and Brunei Darussalam. According to these newspapers, the country's sparse population and its abundance of natural resources inspired Malaysians toward developing the nation.

Cambodia

Heng Samrin Leaves for Soviet Union 19 Sep

BK1909120090 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1134 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 19—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, left here this morning for Moscow, the Soviet Union.

General Secretary Heng Samrin, who was accompanied by Im Chhunlim, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy chief of the Central Committee Office, was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Mat Ly, Politburo member and deputy head of the Control Commission of the party Central Committee; Sar Kheng, Politburo member, president of the party Central Commission for Organization and head of the party Central Committee Office; Say Chhum, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sim Ka, candidate Politburo member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee; Dit Munti, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister; Kham Len, member of the party Central Committee and member of the State Council; and Em Sam-an, candidate member of the party Central Committee and general director of the Kampuchean News Agency SPK.

Yuriy Myakotnykh, Soviet ambassador, was also on hand.

Political Bureau Welcomes Hun Sen, Delegation

BK1909114990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] At 1600 on 19 September, the Supreme National Council [SNC] delegation of the State of Cambodia led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, safely returned home after attending the first meeting of the SNC in Bangkok.

On hand to welcome the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairwoman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Central Control Commission; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of Agriculture; Comrade Say Chhum, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and standby vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Lieutenant General Pol Saroeun, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces; Comrade Sim Ka, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Phnom Penh City's party committee, as well as several members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputies ministers, and representatives from various party and state institutions and mass organizations.

Hun Sen Regrets 'Failure'

BK1909121790 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1150 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Sept. 19—Prime Minister Hun Sen was back home this afternoon after attending the first SNC meeting which failed to achieve a settlement Wednesday.

The Supreme National Council (SNC), which groups the State of Cambodia's government and the tripartite coalition of Democratic Kampuchea, has been locked in a dispute over the election of a chairman and a representation of war-torn Cambodia at the United Nations.

The SNC was formed during peace talks in Jakarta by the warring factions as proposed by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The SNC opened its first session at the former Cambodian embassy in Bangkok on Monday.

This morning, Prime Minister Hun Sen said in Bangkok that he deeply regretted the failure of the first SNC meeting to positively resolve the urgent question relating to a peace solution for Cambodia after its formation.

Foreign Ministry Official Cited on SNC Talks

BK1909123090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 19 (AFP)—The Cambodian Government delegation arrived here Wednesday from Bangkok disappointed at the failure of the first meeting of an interim authority for this war-torn country.

"We postponed the meeting," in Bangkok of the Supreme National Council (SNC) after failing to reach agreement with the three-party resistance on the chairmanship of the 12-member body, Uch Kim-an, head of the Foreign Ministry Political Department said at Pochentong airport here. No date had been set for a new meeting, though the Phnom Penh delegation was willing to return to Bangkok if a breakthrough came overnight.

Mr. Kim-an added that Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen had been ready to carry on to the next issue on the agenda—transferring Cambodia's U.N. seat to the SNC from the resistance. But the six resistance SNC members refused to discuss any other topic until the chairmanship matter was settled and rejected compromises proposed by the six Phnom Penh representatives.

The resistance want a 13th SNC member to be appointed and for resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is not a member, to be appointed chairman. Phnom Penh was ready to have Prince Sihanouk as head of the SNC—which will represent Cambodian sovereignty while the

United Nations carries out administrative tasks and organises elections. But the prince must either replace one of the six resistance members or in a compromise proposed by the government the SNC could be expanded to 14 members—seven from the two sides. "There was no consensus to have a 13th member," Mr. Kim-an said.

The official, who is not on the SNC but was a member of the Phnom Penh delegation, said he had thought that the resistance would budge on this issue in the face of world opinion. "My feeling is that I am exhausted after consultations overnight and of course disappointed," he said, adding: "We had the feeling they were not happy to attend the meeting. "They would ignore counter proposals so we remained bogged down," during the three days of talks that opened Monday. The other side was very stubborn because they did not want any solution," Mr. Kim-an said.

One official here noted that Prince Norodom Ranarridh, son of Prince Sihanouk, had left the meeting Tuesday evening and returned to Paris saying he had to send his children to school.

The warring factions had agreed in Jakarta earlier this month to hold the first SNC meeting and accept a peace blueprint forged by the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States. The U.N. General Assembly opened its annual meeting in New York on Tuesday and the Cambodian representation will be high on the agenda. Several countries have said they are no longer willing to recognise the resistance because it includes the Marxist Khmer Rouge which butchered hundreds of thousands of people during its 1975-79 rule.

Cambodians Believe Fighting 'Will Continue'

BK1409013590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Sep 90 p 7

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Cambodians believe fighting between Heng Samrin troops and resistance forces will continue, at least for the time being, despite the establishment of the Supreme National Council [SNC].

A Heng Samrin lieutenant in Poi Pet, opposite here, told the BANGKOK POST yesterday fighting had been going on around Sisophon, Battambang and Siem Reap and the curfew, from 8 pm to 5 am, had not been lifted in some areas. The lieutenant, who asked for anonymity, doubted whether Khmer Rouge guerrillas would hold their fire in the face of the formation of the SNC and said Heng Samrin's fourth army region commander Long Sopheap had ordered his troops to continue protecting Poi Pet. The Heng Samrin soldier said he had heard of "JIM 4 [Fourth Jakarta Informal Meeting] talks" and the SNC on the radio but had not been given any orders from his commander other than to maintain public order in the border township.

A Khmer Rouge guerrilla, attached to the 450th division in Phnum Malai mountain range, 18 km south of here, claimed there were still a large number of Vietnamese troops inside Cambodia and said United Nations officials should come to the war-torn country and see for themselves. The guerrilla said the Khmer Rouge would continue to fight until there were no more Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia. He said many southwestern border areas of the country had been "liberated." The Khmer Rouge would resume attacks on Pursat, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Battambang and Sisophon in the interior of the country, he said.

A woman blackmarketeer, who sells foreign cigarettes at Khok Sabaeng village, 15 km southeast of here, said she wished a lasting peace would come to Cambodia as soon as possible so that she and her relatives would no longer risk their lives going anywhere in the country. The 30-year-old Cambodian woman told the BANGKOK POST her farmer husband was killed when he stepped on a landmine in Sisophon last year. She said traders would not be harassed or extorted by "corrupt armed men" if peace returned to her country.

Leaders Greet Ethiopian Officials on Anniversary

BK1309064590 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0515 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 13—Heng Samrin, secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, has extended warmest greetings to Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, on the 16th anniversary of the republic's popular revolution (Sept. 12).

In his congratulatory message, President Heng Samrin said:

"We highly appreciate the principled policy of the Ethiopian Government in trying to solve the conflict by peaceful means to put an end to the fraternal people's sufferings. We express our sympathy with and support for the just struggle of the Ethiopian people for peace, security and social welfare.

"We hope that the existing solidarity and friendship between our two countries will be further consolidated and developed.

"We profoundly thank the Ethiopian people for their constant support for the Cambodian people's just struggle and revival and wish the Ethiopian leader the best of health and success in his noble mission and the Ethiopian people happiness and prosperity."

On the same occasion, Hun Sen as foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, has sent a message of greetings to his Ethiopian counterpart, Tesfay Dinka.

Men Sam-an Elected Head of Trade Union Group

BK1409081590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Sep 90

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 12 September, at the office of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions, a solemn ceremony was organized to close the Third National Congress of Trade Union Cadres after a successful two-days' work under the chairmanship of Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Central Control Commission, and vice chairman of the National Assembly. [passage omitted]

The meeting elected six additional members of the Trade Union Committee. On the afternoon of 11 September, the fifth session of the second committee of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions elected three additional members to the Standing Committee: Comrade Men Sam-an, Comrade Lay Samon, and Comrade Som Chen. Afterward, the 11-member Standing Committee elected Comrade Men Sam-an chairwoman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions, Comrade Lay Samon vice chairman, and Comrade Som Chen permanent member.

Closing the meeting, Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairwoman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions, pointed out the tasks which have to be carried out, particularly the task to look after the daily life and health of workers, personnel, and employees in order to transform the working class into a genuine vanguard class. [passage omitted]

VONADK Wants Sihanouk To Head SNC

BK1909082190 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Unattributed commentary: "Reassessment of the Organizational Essence of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia Concerning Its 12 Members and the 13th Seat Slotted for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the Council's Chairman"]

[Text] Reassessment of the organizational essence of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia concerning its 12 members and the 13th seat slotted for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the SNC chairman:

1. The joint statement of the Jakarta meeting dated 10 September 1990 clearly indicates the following:

First: The four Cambodian parties that met in Jakarta accepted the framework document formulated by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] in its entirety as the basic framework for settling the Cambodian problem and committed themselves to fully cooperate with all other participating countries of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC] in elaborating this framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of the PICC.

Second: The four Cambodian parties attending the Jakarta meeting agreed on the composition and functions of the SNC. Some specific points of their agreement are as follows:

a) The SNC is the sole legal organization that represents Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and unity.
b) The SNC will represent Cambodia in the international arena and so on.

Third: The four Cambodian parties agreed to form the SNC consisting of 12 members. Moreover, the four Cambodian parties agreed to accept Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's proposal dated 8 September 1990 that the 12 members of the SNC could elect a chairman for the SNC who would be the 13th member of the SNC.

2. These are the main points of the agreement signed in Jakarta by the four Cambodian parties on 10 September 1990 solemnly and officially before the eyes of the co-chairmen of the PICC and which was based on the five documents issued by the five UNSC permanent members on 28 August 1990. The fifth point of these five documents of the five UNSC permanent members also stresses that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will be welcomed if he is elected chairman of the SNC.

All Cambodian people, the world community, and the overwhelming majority of members of the United Nations, particularly the five UNSC permanent members who formulated the five documents as the basic framework for ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia, are persistently calling for the earliest formation of the SNC with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman, in order to quickly move on toward convening the PICC to elaborate the five documents so the five documents can be concretely implemented, bringing about a comprehensive agreement to permanently end the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia.

SRV, Phnom Penh Plan To Retake Pailin Noted

BK1909025890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Sep 90

["Special report from Battambang battlefield"]

[Text] 1. On 4 September, a helicopter brought Pol Saroeun, chief of staff of the Heng Samrin army, to Battambang provincial town, leading a delegation of Vietnamese Army commanders. The delegation of Vietnamese commanders comprised five members, including a major general who headed the delegation, a colonel, and a major in charge of political and logistic affairs.

2. Pol Saroeun and this Vietnamese Army delegation gave special guidance to the Battambang provincial party committee and the Heng Samrin army commanders stationed in the 5th Military Region comprising Battambang and Pursat Provinces. The guidance of this Vietnamese army delegation mainly covered the following:

A. The plan to retake Pailin before, during, and after the Jakarta meeting.
B. The use of two-thirds of the Vietnamese troops and Heng Samrin soldiers to recruit the maximum number of militiamen and people for this offensive.
C. This offensive will last from September through October and November 1990, during the 45th session of the UN General Assembly. The goal of this plan is to gain the military advantage on the battlefield to thwart and defeat the resolutions of the UN Security Council's five permanent members dated 28 August 1990, and particularly to take major economic zones and to prevent the national resistance forces from organizing and setting up administrative offices in Pailin.

3. The implementation of the offensive to retake Pailin began on 6 September.

4. People ask this question: Do these military preparations violate the 1973 Paris agreement?

5. The Cambodian people have matured politically by fighting for 12 years to defend the nation from being controlled and annexed by the Vietnamese aggressors. The absolute majority of countries and people the world over, including the ASEAN countries, have matured politically during the 12 years of the Cambodian problem. The United Nations also has matured politically during the past 11 years.

More importantly, on 28 August 1990 the UN Security Council's five permanent members adopted a five-document plan as the only basic framework for ending Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia politically and comprehensively. Furthermore, the meeting of the four Cambodian parties in Jakarta on 9 and 10 September, under the chairmanship of the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and within the framework of the five documents of the UN Security Council's five permanent members, issued a clear joint statement.

The Cambodian people, countries and people the world over, people in the ASEAN countries, the Vietnamese people, and the United Nations serve as witnesses and historic judges who must discover who is right, who is wrong, who wants peace, and who wants to continue the destructive war to control Cambodia.

VODK Carries Slogans on Economy, Life-Style

BK1909102990 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Sep 90

["Chapter Three—Economic and Life-Style Slogans"]

[Text] 1. There should be peace and security in order to build family economy and lifestyle and our Cambodia's economy. If our Cambodia is still controlled by the Vietnamese aggressors and Vietnam's lackeys, the family economy and lifestyle cannot be built; the same goes for the building of the economy of our country and nation.
2. Once there are no longer Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia, peace and security will return to our Cambodia. We will strive to work and feed our family to ensure enough food supplies and sufficient material for use in our family.
3. Once there are no longer any Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia and there is genuine control of UN forces, we will strive to transform and work our land to carry out agricultural production work in each of our families to ensure enough food supplies and produce some surplus for sale or for trading.
4. Agriculture is the basis for producing enough food supplies and for a prosperous trade and also a basis for gradually expanding small industries into big ones.
5. Growing things around each family house is easy work that each family is fully capable of doing. Raising pigs and poultry around each family house is easy; each family member is fully capable of doing this.
6. In our Cambodia, there is a six-month rainy season and a six-month dry season. The rainy season starts from May to October.
7. In the rainy season lasting for six months, or 180 days and nights, each one of our family is fully capable of digging small wells and reservoirs for our family.
8. With water, land, and crops around the house, it is easy to raise animals and to clean the place; there is good hygiene, and water can be used for all kinds of purposes.
9. The rainy season lasts for six months or 180 days, during which rain is everywhere in our Cambodia. Therefore, rain water can be used constantly. In families, this can done through the use of wells, particularly through digging small family reservoirs.
10. Each family has a plot of land. Once there is water in the reservoir or tank, there will be fish, and there will be all kinds of crops.
11. Foreign aggression and occupation is aggression and occupation of the country, the people, the economy, the resources, the lifestyle, and everything of the entire nation and people.
12. In building Cambodia's economy and lifestyle, like in building family economy and lifestyle, the Cambodian people should rely on and make efforts themselves and also cooperate with the international community.

Indonesia

'Prominent' Leader Wants Antidiscrimination Law

BK1309164790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1639 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 13 (AFP)—A prominent Indonesian Chinese leader Thursday called for an anti-discrimination law to help promote assimilate [as received] the various races and ethnic groups in the country. "The time has come for parliament to present legislation barring racial, ethnical and religious discriminations," said Kristoforus Sindhunata, head of the Bakom PKB [semigovernmental agency for promoting national unity], a government-backed organisation to promote assimilation, particularly of Indonesian Chinese.

Mr. Sindhunata said discrimination still existed in the services provided by government agencies and in policies and regulations, written and unwritten, in the public and private sectors. "These should be phased out because they are unconstitutional," he told a seminar on "assimilation and national building". He also challenged the people's consultative assembly, the highest state organ which elects the president, to give a clear interpretation to the constitution's requirement that a president must be a "native Indonesian".

The estimated six million Indonesian Chinese have come under the spotlight again since Jakarta normalised diplomatic ties with Beijing in August after a 23-year break, with officials and ethnic Chinese leaders calling for greater efforts at assimilation from both sides. The freezing of Sino-Indonesia ties in 1967, after Jakarta accused Beijing of complicity in an abortive communist coup, had soured relations between the ethnic Chinese and the largely Moslem indigenous population which forms the majority in this nation of 185 million people. The government of President Suharto has since strived to promote assimilation through policies such as the abolition of Chinese schools and encouraging ethnic Chinese to speak Bahasa Indonesia and to adopt local sounding names.

Although anti-Chinese riots have become rarer, the government still regards racial and ethnical tensions, along with religious conflicts, as serious threats to national stability.

"Along with the late Martin Luther King, we continue to wish that one day our children, our grandchildren will no longer be judged by their origin, race or religious belief, but rather by the quality of his character, ability and loyalty to the state and the nation," said Mr. Sindhunata, referring to the late black American civil rights leader.

He also appealed to the academic world to stop debating the Chinese problem in Southeast Asia, saying it would remain a problem if they continued to treat it as such and this was disrupting the nation building process in countries of the region. It would be more relevant and helpful if they instead studied the process of building national identity in these countries, he added.

Suharto Receives Nigerian President's Message

BK1609090990 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0635 GMT 16 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 16 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto here Saturday received Nigeria's Planning and Budget Minister Chu S.P. Okongwu who conveyed a personal letter from Nigerian President Ibrahim B. Babangida.

Through the letter conveyed by Minister Okongwu, President Babangida expressed the desire to promote bilateral relations between Indonesia and Nigeria. The Nigerian head of government also expressed his concern over the loss of hundreds of Indonesian haj pilgrims in Mina, Saudi Arabia, recently, Okongwu told the press after he paid a courtesy call on President Suharto.

Nigeria wants to strengthen cooperation with Indonesia in the economic sector such as in the oil/gas, telecommunication and communication sectors, the minister said, adding that this country also hoped for direct relations with Indonesia in the fields of sciences and technology.

Okongwu and Indonesia's Coordinating Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Radius Prawiro signed a joint communique on cooperation between the two countries in agricultural, industrial, family planning, mining and service fields.

Further on Accord

BK1409102790 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0953 GMT 14 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Sept 14 (OANA-ANTARA)—Nigeria and Indonesia here Friday [14 September] signed a joint communique, which covered cooperation in the development of agriculture, family planning, industry, construction, trade, mines, gas, banking, finance, science and technology, communications, and information exchange. The joint communique was signed by Indonesian Minister of Economy, Finance, Industry, and Development Supervision Radius Prawiro and Nigerian Minister of Budget and Planning Chu S.P. Okongwu.

The two countries also agreed to intensify cooperation in technical affairs, which covered the exchange of experts and technicians, the implementation of training and the establishment of joint ventures.

Minister Radius told the press following the signing ceremony that the high-level Nigerian economic mission studied the system of Indonesia's economy. Radius said the Nigerian delegation also studied Indonesia's system in creating job opportunities.

Meanwhile, Trade Minister Arifin Siregar said Indonesia's trade volume to Nigeria was currently recorded at less than 10 million US dollars. [passage omitted]

The mission, consisting of two ministers, a number of high officials and entreprenuers of the Nigerian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, arrived here on Monday (September 10) and will leave for their country on Sunday (September 16).

Laos

Cambodian Envoy on Meeting With U.S. Diplomat

BK1909044290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Speaking to Lao and foreign reporters during a news conference held at the Cambodian Embassy in Vientiane yesterday afternoon, Long Kem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Cambodia to Laos, said his first meeting with Charles Salmon, U.S. charge d'affaires to Laos, on 13 September was possible due to the 5 September statement by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on the U.S. intention to hold direct talks with the Government of the State of Cambodia and the July announcement on the shifting of the U.S. policy toward the resistance Cambodian factions in which the United States also expressed its decision to hold direct talks with Vietnam. Both sides agreed that Vientiane was the most suitable place for their meeting.

Long Kem said: The Government of the State of Cambodia is pleased with the U.S. Government's decision to hold talks between our two governments. This meeting between the representatives of the Governments of the State of Cambodia and United States has reflected the prudent aspect of the new U.S. policy in line with the aspiration for peace and prevention of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

The ambassador added that his meeting with the U.S. charge d'affaires was related to the recently concluded Jakarta meeting of the four Cambodian factions. The U.S. Government admired the decision made by the State of Cambodia to honor the resolution adopted by the five members of the UN Security Council to be used as the foundation for settling the Cambodian problem. The United States was pleased with the decision made by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, to attend the Jakarta meeting. Ambassador Long Kem said Chairman Hun Sen's participation in the Jakarta meeting despite Prince Sihanouk's refusal to take part in the event has demonstrated the constructive attitude of the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Chairman Hun Sen went to Jakarta on his own will; he was not forced by any party to do so. In fact, his participation in the Jakarta meeting made the meeting successful.

The meeting between Ambassador Long Kem and the U.S. charge d'affaires was a good step enabling us to see the real objectives of each party. The meeting created good understanding and paved the way for more future meetings. Long Kem expressed his belief that the second meeting will be held in Vientiane in the near future. He said the change in the U.S. policy to withdraw the recognition of the coalition government of the three Cambodian factions and his meeting with the U.S. charge d'affaires mark a new development and prevent the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. Ambassador Long Kem said: The U.S. charge d'affaires noted the U.S. Government's serious concern about the return to power of the Khmer Rouge which conforms with our government's desire to prevent the revival of the Khmer Rouge.

Ambassador Long Kem also informed reporters about the outcome of the recent Jakarta meeting and the ongoing SNC meeting in Bangkok, adding that the first SNC meeting is a continuation of Jakarta meeting.

President Receives SRV National Assembly Group

BK1509112290 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 15 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, Septmber 15 (KPL)—President of the republic Souphanouvong today received at his residence here the president of the National Assembly of Vietnam Mr. Le Quang Dao and members of his delegation. Mr. Souphanouvong highly acclaimed the visit of the top level delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly which, he said, contributed to the consolidation of the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two states' institutions and the people at large. In the morning of Sept. 14, 1990, Mr. Le Quang Dao met with the president of the Vientiane Prefecture's People's Court, Mr. Sisavat Keobounphan. Issues regarding the socioeconomic restructuring efforts and internal questions of mutual interest were raised.

Khamtai Siphandon Receives SRV's Le Quang Dao

BK1709151990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 17 Sep 90

[Text] This morning in Vientiane, General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, standing member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and national defense minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received the call of Le Quang Dao, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV National Assembly, and members of his entourage who are paying a friendship visit to Laos.

During the call, the host and the guest held a conversation on various issues relating to Laos and Vietnam, especially their mutual assistance and cooperation in the past, present, and future. At the same time, the two sides exchanged views on the international situation, especially the situation in Asia which has concerned Laos and Vietnam as well as Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. The two sides expressed identical views on the Cambodian problem; as Cambodia's neighbors, the two countries have consistently aspired and have never ceased making efforts together with other countries to bring peace and happiness to the Cambodian people. The two sides unanimously welcomed the outcome of the informal meeting recently held in Jakarta among the various Cambodian factions, which constituted an important step paving the way for achieving a fair and reasonable overall political settlement to the Cambodian problem to ensure the right to self-determination for the Cambodian people and the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia.

Kaysone Phomvihan Greets Mongolian Premier

BK1509111890 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 15 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, September 15 (KPL)—Mr. Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers [CM] of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] recently extended a message of congratulations to Mr. D. Byambasuren, prime minister of the People's Republic of Mongolia, over his election to the post. The Lao CM chairman voiced his conviction that the fine relationship, solidarity, and many sided cooperation between Laos and Mongolia will be profoundly developed. He then wished his counterpart success in his lofty task.

Phao Bounnaphon on Foreign Economic Cooperation

BK1509094390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 14 Sep 90

[Text] According to a recent interview given to a Lao News Agency correspondent, Phao Bounnaphon, minister of foreign economic relations, noted that even though the development of our economic cooperation with foreign countries in recent years has been somewhat fruitful, considering the overall economic development in the new period, several problems still need to be urgently resolved.

In the past, our economic cooperation with foreign countries was plagued with numerous shortcomings. For example, we were unable to utilize favorable conditions to the fullest extent because we lacked capabilities. As a result, we managed to use only 70 percent of the capital we had acquired. That was because a number of cadres lacked necessary qualifications and workers lacked skills, resulting in delays in implementation of certain projects.

At the same time, several outside factors also caused adverse effects on our economic development. For example, the enemies have not yet abandoned their sabotage schemes in employing numerous tricks to alienate our cadres and people and to create rifts among them. In the meantime, the rapidly changing international situation has also prevented our cadres from adapting to the new environment in a timely manner. Moreover, the economic foundation of our country remains very weak because it has just been (?rehabilitated) from the rubble of the recent destructive war. Therefore, we need to exert greater effort in improving the living conditions of our multiethnic people.

The minister of foreign economic relations went on to say that at present, the world situation has undergone a great change, especially in the East European socialist countries. Therefore, our cooperation mechanism must be readjusted accordingly and in a suitable manner. This is the most urgent issue that must be discussed by all parties concerned among our people to find a correct way for our country to conform to the changing world situation and the present reality in our country.

Phao Bounnaphon stressed that since there remain numerous possibilities for our country to develop cooperation with foreign countries, we should seize this favorable opportunity to utilize our significant strength in a selective and conscious manner. For example, the acquisition of cooperation and assistance from foreign countries and the expansion of investment and loans must be based on the principle of efficiency and mutual benefit without interfering in our national independence and sovereignty.

Highway Closure Causes Transport Firms Losses

BK1509102790 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] The closing of southern highway 13 from Thabok to Pak Kading [in Bolikhamsai Province] to traffic due to flood damage has caused difficulty to those who must commute along the route. Moreover, the closing has also had extremely adverse effects on the earnings of numerous enterprises, especially those providing transport services both in the state and private sectors.

For instance, the two-month closing of the highway to traffic will result in a loss of 15 million kip in earnings to the Mechanized Construction Materials Transport Company which is responsible for transporting construction materials from the port of Danang to Vientiane and vice versa because its trucks will not be able to travel over the damaged road. In the meantime, eight trucks of the Municipal Transport Company carrying parquet floor tiles from Vientiane to Danang are currently stuck at the damaged highway while 18 other trucks fully loaded with the same cargo for the same destination are still parked in Vientiane. In addition, a number of the company's passenger buses are still stranded in the Savannakhet provincial capital, thereby causing a loss of 3 million kip in profits to the company, resulting in a delay to the payment of salaries to the company's personnel and employees. Thirty (?bulldozers) and 10 tractors belonging to the Vehicle Spare Parts Supply Company are also marooned in Savannakhet Province, waiting to be transported to Vientiane.

Passenger bus companies must suspend regular services from Vientiane to Paksane, Pak Kading, and Thakhek, resulting in huge losses.

Thus, if all parties concerned fail to concentrate every effort on repairing the damaged road in a timely manner, additional adverse effects will be caused to passenger traffic and transport services from Vientiane to all southern provinces and to the transport of export goods to Danang port.

Clandestine Radio on Student Protest in Prague

BK1609094190 (Clandestine) Radio Station of the Government for Liberation of the Lao Nation in Lao 0100 GMT 16 Sep 90

[16 August "statement" of the Federation of Lao Students in Czechoslovakia to the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic—read by announcer]

[Text] We, Lao students and researchers who are currently studying in Czechoslovakia, have witnessed and closely followed the new political, economic, social, and cultural changes in the world, especially in the East European countries. We are gravely concerned with the destiny of our nation as well as of the entire Lao people. This is because the change currently being effected in Laos in accordance with the so-called new thinking is only superficial. In reality, Laos is still under the rule of the one-party regime which has monopolized all aspects of the life of the Lao people, that is, imposing control on the political, economic, and social activities in Laos.

In face of this development in Laos, we, Lao students and researchers, are gathering in front of the Lao Embassy in Prague of Czechoslovakia on 16 August 1990 to stage a protest against the Lao Government. We would like to present our demands through the Lao Embassy in Prague to the Lao Government as follows:

1. We wholeheartedly support the protest staged by the Lao students in Warsaw, Poland, and call on the Lao Government to send a representative to hold negotiations with representatives of the Federation of Lao Students Struggling for Independence and Democracy in Warsaw.

2. We demand the implementation of a multiparty system in Laos.

3. We demand free and democratic elections of the people's representatives be undertaken in Laos.

4. We demand the Vietnamese Armed Forces be immediately and unconditionally withdrawn from Laos.

5. It is strictly prohibited for the Lao Government to use force to suppress the movement struggling for independence and democracy in Laos.

All these demands must be met under UN supervision and control. If our demands are not met, we will continue to protest in various forms until our grievances are fairly and correctly addressed. We hope the Lao Government will take up our demands for rectification.

[Signed] The Federation of Lao Students Struggling for Independence and Democracy

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Philippines

Reportage on U.S. Bases Talks Continues

National Interest Said Paramount

HK1009121190 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Sep 90 p 6

[Editorial: "National Interest Should Decide Bases Issue"]

[Text] The overriding consideration in the military bases question is national interest, as President Aquino has enunciated. What is national interest? National interest is what serves the best interest of the greatest number of people. In our time when the nation is battered by national and global problems, the public interest is getting the most out of the talks in compensation, aid, debt reduction, outright or commercial concessions as sorely needed now by the country.

What is considered the strongest argument against the bases is that they violate our sovereignty, diminishing us as a people. This argument cannot stand scrutiny: fifteen other more nationalistic countries have U.S. bases, among them, Japan, Spain, Germany, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, Pakistan. None of them thinks its sovereignty had been violated nor its peoples diminished. Why should the Philippines alone feel robbed of sovereignty and degraded?

In international law, an agreement to estabish military bases is an act of sovereignty. Even NATO nations are now asking the U.S. not to remove its bases in Europe.

It's not in our interest to deprive about 80,000 Filipinos at the Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base of their jobs when the Middle East crisis has left tens of thousands jobless; nor to delay receipt by our nation in crisis of the benefits out of the negotiations. Let's not kid ourselves. The best conversion plan cannot easily create 80,000 jobs.

Both sides know the basic facts: 1) the great majority of the Filipinos are not anti-American, and are for bases retention; 2) removing the bases sends the wrong signals to investors; 3) it will close the financial faucets, limit our exports to the U.S.; 4) subvert negotiations to lessen our debts. The favored solution is a phaseout of from 5 to 10 years. If so, now is the time to negotiate for real, define what we want, end the talks and get the funds or aid delivered now when the nation most needs it.

It's high time for the President to also get advice from the experienced diplomats and international experts to help find a satisfactory solution. What is at issue in the negotiations is the continuance of the U.S. bases in our country. We have had a long history of Philippine-U.S. friendship and mutual concern for the maintenance of peace and democracy.

Bases Expert 'Barred' From Talks

HK1009064190 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Malacanang has barred diplomat and bases expert Leonides Caday, from attending the forthcoming bases talks because of the suspicion that he leaked the contents of the draft treaty which will be presented by Philippine negotiators to their American counterparts, to the media.

According to some sources at the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA], Malacanang issued Friday [6 September] a presidential order seeking dismissal of Caday from the bases technical committee. The committee comprised of bases experts serves as the backstop of the Philippine panel headed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus. Information coming from the DFA said that Aquino was angry when newspapers reported that the Philippines had already created a broad treaty of friendship and cooperation containing 10 supplemental agreements.

Meanwhile, Secretary Manglapus is urging President Aquino not to ban Caday from the bases talks, saying that Caday had no knowledge about the leaking of information about the bases negotiation to the media.

22 Arrested in Anti-Bases Riot

HK1909094990 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 Sep 90 pp 1, 10

[By Dave Veridiano and Christine Avendano]

[Excerpt] Some 2,000 workers and students protesting the U.S. military bases in the country battled riot policemen with home-made bombs near the U.S. embassy yesterday on the eve of negotiations for a new bases treaty. Several students, policemen and bystanders, including a municipal judge, were injured during the melee.

Seventeen students, including the vice chairman and the former chairman of the University of the Philippines Students Council [UPSC] and five laborers were arrested. They were charged with illegal assembly and direct assault. Two of the workers were arrested earlier in the day in another violent demonstration and were charged with illegal possession of explosives.

Two students were seriously wounded and nine policemen sustained slight injuries, all from "pillbox" bombs, a mixture of gunpowder and nails. Also wounded was Judge Jose Escalona of La Paz, Tarlac, who was backing up his car in front of a nearby restaurant when he was hit by pillbox shrapnel in the neck.

Meanwhile, the National Democratic Front [NDF] challenged President Aquino to take advantage of a "rare historical opportunity" and close down the U.S. bases when the lease expires in September 1991.

"In the face of the talks on the military bases, we urge Mrs. Aquino to heed the intensifying clamor of Philippine nationalism for the non-renewal of the agreement and the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and bases personnel from the Philippines by 1991," said the NDF in a statement sent to news organizations yesterday.

At the Constabulary stockade at Camp Crame, 15 jailed communist leaders, including Rafael Baylosis and Rodolfo Salas, alleged former secretary general and chairman, respectively, of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, accused President Aquino of selling "our sovereignty" as the new bases treaty is being forged. They said the decision to negotiate with Washington for another bases treaty "exposes the callous puppetry of this regime to the U.S."

The demonstrators affiliated with the leftwing labor group Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU-1 May Movement] and the League of Filipino Students marched on the U.S. embassy carrying placards and streamers denouncing the bases and the talks.

Most of those arrested yesterday were UP students, led by Robert Alampay, 21, vice chairman of the UPSC, and Amante Jimenez, 21, chairman of the UPSC and student regent last year, Alecks Pabico, news editor of the PHILIPPINE COLLEGIAN, the UP student organ, and Allan Cayetano, 18, son of prominent opposition politician Renato Cayetano.

The others were Melquiades Olave, 17, UP; Mary Jane Padilla, 18, UP; Ferdinand Lugtu, 18, UP; Racquel Garcia, 16, Pamantasan; Divino Esiolido, 23, Polytechnic University of the Philippines; [PUP] Frances Bon Ugsad, 19, PUP: Antonio Hilario, 18, UP; Kelly Jaquias, 16, Far Eastern University; Christopher Copuyoc, 20 UP; Jason Lamchek, 15, UP; Joseph Ascalon, 20, PLM; [Manila city College] Redentor Constantino, 20, UP; Treselito Vidaya, 20, PUP; Joy Perang, worker-KMU, 22; Bono Hipa, 32, laborer; Roger Dayao, 26, laborer; Pedro Ben, 25, NAFLU [National Alliance of Free Labor Unions]-KMU; and Arsenio Israel, NAFLU-KMU.

The wounded policemen were identified as Pfc. [Private, First Class] Gil Barera, Pfc. Porfirio Magat, Pfc. Bonifacio Aporo, Pat Barley Legaspi, Cpl [Corporal] Rodolfo Simbillo, Pat. Ronny Red, Pat Julio Ordono, Maj. [Major] Rodolfo Rival, and Pat. [Patrolman] Alberto Castor.

Yesterday's clashes were the latest between police and anti-bases demonstrators since last week. Last Sunday, a demonstrator was shot and wounded by a security guard of a restaurant near the embassy after police dispersed the protestors.

Police blocked the marchers and told them to occupy Plaza Ferguson in front of the embassy but the demonstrators tried to break through the police line and started to lob pillbox bombs, a police official said. At least two of the bombs fell short of their target and hit two students in front of the column, including one in the shoulder.

The police threw tear gas and chased the demonstrators to the nearby Rizal Park. The marchers vowed to continue the protests during the bases talks. [passage omitted]

Bases Spokesman Alunan Comments

HK1809133790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Philippine bases spokesman, Tourism Undersecretary Rafael Alunan, has rejected the U.S insistence for the postponement, until the 21st century, of discussion of issues regarding the U.S. bases. The time for deciding is now, he says, based on President Aquino's request for an orderly withdrawal.

Alunan disclosed that Manila would expect the formal announcement of the U.S. position tomorrow.

Government To Disclose Stand

HK1909055590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 Sep 90 pp 1, 20

[By Marcia C. Rodriguez]

[Text] Presidential spokesman Adolf Azcuna said yesterday that the government will disclose within three days its proposed terms for the "orderly withdrawal" of U.S. military facilities from the Philippines.

The Philippine panel headed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus will make its position known to the U.S. panel headed by former assistant defense secretary Richard Armitage, Azcuna said. "Within three days as the talks unfold, you will be advised of what the Philippine position is," Azcuna said when pressed by reporters to elaborate on the call of President Aquino for an orderly withdrawal of U.S. forces from Philippine bases.

Unconfirmed reports said the government was considering three options on what to do with U.S. military facilities after Sept. 16, 1991, the end of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement.

The three options are the closure of Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base and smaller U.S. military facilities by Sept. 16, 1992; the closure of Clark Air Base by Sept. 16, 1991, and the continued stay of Subic Naval Base up to Sept. 16, 1994; and the simultaneous closure of all American facilities either by Sept. 16, 1996 or 1998.

President Aquino had earlier said that the government will abide by the Constitution which provides that no foreign military facilities will be allowed after Sept. 16, 1992 "unless a treaty is signed, concurred in by the Senate, and ratified by our people if Congress so desires."

'Communist Rebels' Protest

HK1909021390 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Some 150 partially masked communist rebels were parked in front of the Central Bank yesterday. While shouting support for communism and hurling criticisms against the Americans, they also burned an imitation U.S. flag before disbanding. The illegal protest was conducted in front of the tightly secured Central Bank, where the future of the U.S. bases in the Philippines is being discussed.

Senate Bases Position 'Softened'

HK1909054590 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] The Philippine Government will study the guidelines for the orderly withdrawal of U.S. military facilities from the country in the next three days. This was announced by Presidential Spokesman Adolf Azcuna, who added that the Philippine panel, headed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, will inform U.S. negotiator Richard Armitage of the government's position regarding the U.S. military bases in the country. The decision of the panel will also be announced to the media.

Meanwhile, it was learned from Malacanang sources that the government was considering three options on the future of U.S. military bases in the country following expiration of the Republic of the Philippines-U.S. Military Bases Agreement. They are: closure of Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base and other smaller U.S. military facilities come 16 September 1992; closure of Clark Air Base on 16 September 1991 and retention of Subic Naval Base until 16 September 1994; and the simultaneous closure of U.S. military facilities on 16 September 1996 or 1998.

In a related development, the Senate seems to have softened its position on the bases and to have reversed its previous outright rejection of proposals for the extension of U.S. military bases in the country. According to Senate Majority Floorleader Teofisto Guingona Jr., the prevailing consensus in the Senate today is the formula of Senate President Jovito Salonga, which calls for the early closure of the two military bases.

Gonzales Wants 2-6 Year Phase-Out

HK1909100390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] president Senator Neptali Gonzales expressed opposition to a U.S. panel proposal calling for a 10 to 12 year phase-out of the military bases. He asserted that it was necessary to remove the U.S. military bases within two to six years.

In a press statement, Gonzales said that the maintenance of U.S. military bases until the year 2000 is unacceptable. However, he said that he favors a phase-out treaty providing for the withdrawal of the bases within two to six years. Gonzales added that the statement of Richard Armitage, head of the U.S. panel to the bases talks, saying that the U.S. Government was prepared to reduce its military presence in the Philippines, was a good start.

Gonzales expressed belief that the bases talks will lead to good and new relations between the United States and the Philippines.

Base Workers Threaten Strike Over Pay Dispute

HK1109034490 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Sep 90 p 1

[By Booma Cruz]

[Text] About 22,000 Filipino workers at the U.S. military facilities have threatened to go on strike Oct. 1 over a dispute in wages.

The Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Associations [FFCEA] accused U.S. authorities of refusing to grant salary increases based on a technical wage survey conducted by the FFCEA and their American counterparts.

Labor Undersecretary Bienvenido Laguesma said the FFCEA had requested the convening of the Philippine-U.S. Joint Labor Advisory Council to resolve the dispute.

Primo Galvez, FFCEA executive vice president, said Filipino base workers were entitled to a 15% to 16% wage increase based on the latest survey. U.S. base authorities, however, refused to grant such increases, citing the U.S. Appropriations Act of 1989 which provided for only a 3% salary hike for all American civil servants working abroad, Galvez said.

The survey is incorporated in the provisions of the federation's collective bargaining agreement (CBA) with U.S. base authorities as well as the Bases Labor Agreement between the two countries. It aims to set the average increase a base worker would get based on a random survey of the wage structures of 36 big firms in the country.

Galvez said Filipino workers would lose as much as P370 million if the CBA provision on wages is not implemented.

Manglapus on Position on Iraq, Bases Talks

HK1209124190 Quezon City DZBB Radyo Bisig Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 12 Sep 90

[By Julius Babao]

[Excerpts] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus announced today that the Philippines will continue to support the United Nations action of a continuous embargo against Iraq.

In his speech before the ambassadors' conference held at the Rigodon Ballroom of the Manila Hotel, Manglapus assured that the Philippine representative, Ambassador Sedfrey Ordonez, will propose to the United Nations the approval of the delivery of food to the Middle East, particularly Iraq and Iran. Manglapus added that the Philippines only supports the trade embargo, and that it will not send any military support.

Manglapus also assailed the international media for lack of objectivity, or publishing exaggerated reports which had caused grave concern among the people. He called on the international media to be careful in reporting on sensitive issues.

In his talks with Iran, three resolutions were agreed upon. First was an additional supply of oil by Iran; second was the hiring of Filipinos who wish to work in that country; and third was the opening of Iran's border to serve as an exit point for Filipinos fleeing from Baghdad. Manglapus also stated that due to the assistance given by other nations and organizations, the evacuation of Filipinos has been quicker. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Manglapus lauded U.S. President George Bush and the Soviet Union's Mikhail Gorbachev's action of demonstrating unity in relation to the Middle East crisis.

On the forthcoming bases talks, Manglapus said the proposals by the U.S. should be studied first and that one of the considerations during the bases talks is the country's security, on which issue Manglapus has to talk to ASEAN countries' representatives.

Aquino on Measures To Help Gulf Workers

HK1209122390 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Press statement by President Corazon Aquino as read by Assistant Press Secretary Lourdes Siytangco from Malacanang Palace—live or recorded in English]

[Text] Ambassador Pacifico Castro and his staff in Jordan have been working very hard under very difficult conditions. The derogatory remarks complained about were not said to have come from the ambassador. Still, such lapses must not be countenanced. They are taking note of all the complaints from the returning workers so as to be able to address them effectively.

The following steps have been agreed upon:

One: that the Philippine Embassy in Jordan, Amman, Jordan, shall improve its internal coordinating system to hasten the processing of papers of overseas contract workers [OCW] and of PAL [Philippine Airlines] and other government officials involved in the evacuation.

No. two: the embassy in Jordan should be augmented by additional DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] personnel and by DOLE [Department of Labor and

Employment]-OWWA [Overseas Workers Welfare Authority] personnel to attend to the many needs of the evacuees.

Three: the embassy in Jordan will assist the joint DOLE-OWWA team in conducting an inventory of OCW's in the Iraq-Jordan border area and investigating the reports of extortion among Philippine OCW's.

No. four: food, medicines, and medical teams composed of volunteers to be organized by the NAIA [Ninoy Aquino International Airport] General Manager Ed Carrascoso will be sent to Jordan, and the embassy in Jordan shall make the necessary arrangements with the Jordanian authorities.

The presidential elections in 1992 is precisely the only way for those aspiring to lead our people. All qualified parties and hopeful candidates should therefore be expected to contend, even as I think that it is too early for the political fever to rage. For myself, I prefer to focus on the pressing agenda of the nation, from delivery of basic services to alleviation of poverty and an improved quality of life for our poor and underprivileged.

Iraq 'Agreed' To Evacuation of Contract Workers

HK1909094790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 18 Sep 90 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt] The Iraqi government, on representation made by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, has agreed to accept for "humanitarian reason" Philippine aircraft and vessels fetching Filipino contract workers still trapped in Iraq and Kuwait.

The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) said the concession granted by Iraq to the Philippine government also covers the entry of food and medicine for the Philippine evacuees. Under the arrangement, the international airport in Baghdad, Basrah, as well as the Iraqi seaports will be used for the evacuation.

The DFA described the development as a significant breakthrough in the government efforts to bring home the workers. "We can now shift to high gear in our relief and rescue operations," a DFA official noted.

An estimated 25,700 Philippine workers are reported to be awaiting rescue and assistance at refugee camps in the Gulf area. Of this number, 2,383 are reportedly in Amman, Jordan, 3,469 at the Iraq-Jordan border, 8,924 in Baghdad, Iraq, and some 10,000 to 12,000 in Kuwait. "There are no more workers at the Philippine embassy in Kuwait," the DFA said. [passage omitted]

Explosions at Manila Store, VOA Transmitter

HK1909051790 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] A strong explosion shook many people near Shoe Mart-Cubao at 0540 this morning. The explosion occurred around the vicinity of Shoe Mart-Cubao, along General Aguinaldo Street, General MacArthur and Walton Streets. Although no casualty was reported, investigators described the explosion as powerful, as it destroyed the ceiling of the department store and a flowerpot where the explosives may have been planted.

Authorities continue to conduct investigations to discover the perpetrators of the bombing.

Meanwhile, another explosion shook and damaged the steel transmitter of the United States' Voice of America [VOA] in Tarlac shortly before the opening of talks on the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. This was the report reaching Camp Aguinaldo from the Tarlac Provincial Command.

The military reported that the bomb was planted near the foundation of the transmitter inside the VOA compound in Barangay Tilang, Concepcion, Tarlac. The explosion occurred at 2100 and damaged the 150-foot transmitter. Damage is estimated at 10,000 pesos.

According to PC [Philippine Constabulary] Lieutenant Colonel Rodrigo Velayo, Tarlac provincial commander, they were not allowed near the U.S. facility by American authorities, who said that they themselves will conduct the investigation.

Military Agrees to Selective Cease-Fire

HK1209034790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Sep 90 pp 1, 8

[By Patrick Paez, Redempto Anda with Manny Mogato]

[Text] The Armed Forces has finally agreed to a proposal for an unconditional ceasefire, at least in earthquake-affected areas, thus reversing a previous position and rekindling hopes for a truce with the armed Left.

Sen. Wigberto Tanada quoted the military as agreeing to a ceasefire in Abra, Benguet, La Union, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan and Metro Manila.

Acting Chief of Staff Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, the military representative to the talks Monday, agreed to a proposed draft memorandum to be signed by President Aquino ordering government forces to observe "a moratorium on military offensives."

The memorandum will be discussed in today's meeting of the expanded Cluster E committee of the Cabinet, which includes peace advocates and representatives of non-government organizations.

Tanada pointed out that there had been no Sparrow assassinations since the National Democratic Front [NDF] issued a press statement July 22 declaring a unilateral ceasefire in quake-ravaged provinces. An NDF official told Tanada that their ceasefire is "subject to continuing evaluation."

What remains to be thrashed out today is the peace advocates' proposal to include Cagayan, Ifugao and Kalinga Apayao—provinces rife with rebel activity—in the ceasefire zone. "There are objections from the government panel," said Tanada. These three provinces were not hit by the earthquake but, according to the senator, they suffered economic dislocations as a result of the destruction of infrastructure in neighboring provinces.

The government's ceasefire offer, he stressed , is "without prejudice to law enforcement," adding that security forces will arrest any armed rebel seen in public and can raid rebel safehouses as long as they have the necessary warrant.

He said the next step is to try and bring the government and the NDF to the negotiating table, "maybe in informal and discreet talks at first, but if they can already withstand publicity, then in a formal meeting."

Tanada has been acting as a go-between for the government and NDF upon what he described as the initiative of people's organizations. He has been in constant touch with an NDF official, but emphasized that he cannot "guarantee" for anybody in the communist underground. "I am not speaking for the NDF," he said.

Speaking for the military, Biazon said the truce can be implemented with the help of the local leaders and the residents. But he warned that the soldiers would hit back if provoked and would not allow the rebels to continue its recruitment and consolidation efforts in the areas concerned.

Camp Aguinaldo sources said government forces would have no difficulty with La Union and Benguet. These two provinces, they continued, have minor insurgency problems because of their relatively advanced economic status.

Besides, the rebels consider Baguio City and San Fernando, La Union, "rest and recreation" areas. These are known in intelligence parlance as "white areas" because rebel political control is weak.

Rebels 'Could' Face Arrest Despite Cease-Fire

HK1209114390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 12 Sep 90

[By Restie de Quiros—italicized portion in English]

[Text] Communist rebels could still be arrested despite suspension of military operations in their areas. This was stressed today by Senator Wigberto Tanada in clarification of the effect of the present talks among government, military, and leftist representatives for the declaration of a temporary cease-fire. Tanada, Senate representative to the peace talks, said that there are already five earthquake-hit places where a cease-fire has been agreed upon. This agreement by peace talks representatives came amid some legislators' and other sectors' expressions of doubt over the sincerity of the leftist rebels.

In an interview with DZRH, Tanada said that the communist rebels are not exempt from arrest by the military despite the declaration of a cease-fire in their areas. The senator explained that it is important to have a temporary suspension of military operations on places hard-hit by the earthquake in order to enforce the needed rehabilitation in those places. Aside from this, Tanada said that the declaration of a cease-fire could help in the restoration, to both sides, of confidence that each group is sincere in the talks. Among the places which have cease-fire agreements are Baguio, Benguet, Mountain Province, Nueva Vizcaya, and the National Capital Region or Metro Manila.

Aside from Tanada, included in the peace talks panel are Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa, and Congressman Bonifacio Gillego. Here is our interview with Senator Tanada:

[Begin recording] I and Secretary Drilon announced that there is already a decision by President Aquino to order the Armed Forces of the Philippines to suspend offensive military operations in earthquake-affected areas and Metro Manila. She said that *that in effect formalized the suspension of offensive operations in these areas, without prejudice to law enforcement measures being taken affecting peace and order.* Also, in the meeting this morning, we have set what are called people-initiated peace zones. And in the next meeting on Wednesday, we will talk about and clarify what this peace process we are coordinating on is all about. [end recording]

Ramos Hints at Truce in Selected Mindanao Areas

HK1709030590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Sep 90 pp 1, 22

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos hinted yesterday at the possible declaration of truce in selected areas in Mindanao as he directed military commanders to prepare plans for the inclusion of some towns in "peace zones."

Ramos, who met with senior military officials in the South over the weekend to brief them on the government's unilateral ceasefire, told the military to discuss peace processes in Mindanao with church and community leaders. He pinpointed Cotabato as a possible experimental area for truce as in Sagada, Mountain Province.

However, he said the peace proposal in Cotabato would be discussed and studied by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) because of the province's "unique characteristics." He said the military can discuss with local leaders the possibility of truce in a particular area on three conditions—when it is initiated by the people, when military operations will not be limited to a particular area, and when law enforcement functions will not be hampered.

"No one is above the law. Nobody will be allowed to violate the law even in areas covered by the peace process," Ramos told military commanders during a briefing at the Southern Command headquarters in Zamboanga City. He asked the military and police to continue their law enforcement and operations, reminding them of their duty to protect the people.

The AFP general headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo is also expected to issue this week the guidelines on the military's role in areas where peace processes are tested. Maj. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, acting AFP chief of staff, issued the guidelines to military commanders last week, explaining the implementation of unilateral ceasefire.

Biazon sid the guidelines will also determine the limitation of the government's counterinsurgency operations in areas covered by the truce. There had been numerous reports about peace processes being planend and proposed in areas outside the earthquake-affected areas in the Visayas and Mindanao.

Last week, a church group in Naga City reportedly urged a week-long suspension of hostilities in their area to allow peaceful celebrations of the Penafrancia festival yesterday. Similarly, there was a proposal in Tulunan, North Cotabato, to stop tribal fighting and minimize clashes between soldiers and communist guerrillas in the area.

A number of residents in Tulunan had been displaced due to sporadic fightings in the area. Many of them had even begun evacuating to safer places, reports said. A few months ago, a family was massacred in the province, prompting church groups to propose a declaration of "peace zones" in the area to avoid further casualties.

Military Lauded on Arrest of Armory Raiders

HK1109051990 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino affirmed today that the rebels will never succeed in their attempt to oppose the government because the people are united in upholding democracy. The president made these remarks in response to an attempted raid by rebel soldiers of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] medical center armory. At the same time, the president commended AFP Vice Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon and the entire armed forces for their prompt action which resulted in the arrest of the suspects.

The president also stressed that the military is always ready to confront anyone who tries to sow discord and overthrow the government.

In a press statement read by Assistant Press Secretary Lourdes Siytangco, the president said the rebels were thwarted in their evil attempt by the effective security measures undertaken by the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Military Warned Against Joining Illegal Groups

HK1109112790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Report by Eloi Aquino from Camp Aguinaldo]

[Text] Acting Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon warned military personnel against joining any organizations without prior consent from the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] because these groups could serve as supporters of coup plotters in launching another coup attempt against the government.

The warning was issued by Biazon in a speech to enlisted personnel stationed at the AFP Medical Center during a visit and inspection earlier today following the raid by rebel forces on the armory of the said medical center at dawn last Sunday.

In a joint effort by Biazon and military personnel stationed at the hospital, the acting AFP chief of staff learned that many soldiers stationed there were members of the Guardians Brotherhood, an organization considered illegal and not recognized by the AFP. Biazon clarified that these groups had no good intentions but aimed to divide the Armed Forces to aid the coup plotters in their planned coup attempts. Because of this, Biazon told the military, particularly those soldiers whom he knew were members of these types of organizations, to leave the group because they would not benefit from it.

Concerning the raid on the AFP armory, Biazon said that although no changes would be made in the security measures to be implemented here, Biazon reminded military personnel to be alert at all times. Biazon referred particularly to inspections on medical vehicles like ambulances that were known to be effective transport for the rebel forces to infiltrate the medical center. Biazon further told military personnel they need not worry about the incident which had just taken place inside the medical center because this was a trap that the AFP had set for a more successful operation against the rebel forces.

Osmena: Military Responsible for Coup Rumors

HK1109113990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Senator John Osmena disclosed today that the military and defense establishments were responsible for spreading reports about the alleged coup d'etat but that the reasons are still unknown. During the Liberty in Action program this morning, Senator Osmena announced senators and congressmen were called to Malacanang last 14 August to be told that there was a 60 percent chance of a coup attempt. The alleged source of information was the office of Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. Osmena said this was the reason why Congress together with the Senate called for a sudden recess because of the impending danger to the lives of the lawmakers in case of a coup d'etat. Here is part of Senator Osmena's disclosure.

[Begin recording] [Osmena] Last 14 August we were all called to Malacanang; we were threatened with a 60 percent chance of a coup, they said. Oh, the congressmen they adjourned.

[Reporter] That was what was discussed when they called for you?

[Osmena] Yes. They [the congressmen] all went home. As for us at the Senate, we were having sessions for two days and I have to admit we were really scared.

[Reporter] You also got scared.

[Osmena] We're only human, we cannot pretend to put up a brave front.

[Reporter] That was August 14.

[Osmena] Yes. So, we also took a recess because they said it is difficult; we are all here together every day, and if they decide to bomb us, one bomb could finish us off so it would be a good idea if we spread out so that...[changes thought] So, what happenned, 30 August, two weeks after, General, uh, Secretary Ramos faced the Rotary Club and said that the RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] did not have the capacity to launch a coup. So it turns out for two weeks they [the military] were fanning rumors of a coup. They brought journalists, publishers, and editors to the Philippine Navy and they also threatened them. So why did they scare all of us if it was true that Ramos said that [RAM] had no capacity? The truth is, the military themselves were fanning rumors of the coup themselves. I just do not know what their motives are.

Rewards Offered for Arrest of Rowe's Killers

HK0809063990 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The military today offered a 1 million-peso reward for the capture of the communist urban guerrila unit chief believed to be the mastermind in the assassination of U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe last year. Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos approved the reward for the capture of Nilo de la Cruz, an alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. De la Cruz is also believed to be the leader of the Alex Boncayao Brigade, the notorious hit squad of the communist rebels in Metro Manila.

Secretary Ramos also approved a 500,000-peso reward for the arrest of Filemon Lagman, chairman of the CPP Manila-Rizal regional committee. Lagman allegedly assisted De la Cruz in the plan to kill Rowe on 21 April 1989.

De Villa Says Rebel Groups To Step Up Action

HK0809064390 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The various rebel groups in the country are expected to step up their activities against the government. This was revealed by Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief General Renato de Villa who is seeking a military budget of almost 21 billion pesos for 1991.

According to De Villa, the ultrarightist group is the greatest threat to the government. He also said that the RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement]-SFP [Soldiers of the Filipino People]-YOU [Young Officers' Union] is expected to continue with its destabilization campaign in 1991.

De Villa also said that the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] is expected to step up urban terrorism, while the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] will press on with efforts to form its own Muslim state.

YOU May Send Envoy to Proposed Peace Talks

HK0809064590 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The underground rightist group Young Officers Union [YOU] said it might send representatives to the proposed peace negotiations. According to YOU leader Captain Dado Valderoso, his group will take part in the peace process if the government will demonstrate its efforts to take steps toward implementation of broad reforms.

December Coup Leader Surrenders in Negros

HK0809064790 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] An officer of the Scout Rangers who occupied the commercial district of Makati at the height of the December coup gave himself up voluntarily to authorities. The rebel leader was identified by Philippine Army spokesman Colonel Ben Enrile as Captain Edmond Malabanhot. Malabanhot reportedly surrendered to Negros Island Command Chief Brigadier General Raymond Jarque in Camp Hamindan, Capiz.

The rebel leader fled to Negros shortly before the December coup was crushed by government troops.

Malabanhot carried a 100,000-peso cash reward for his arrest. DWIZ news center also learned that he is the 19th rebel leader to have fallen into the hands of the authorities.

Communists Say Aquino Truce Offer 'Useless'

HK0909065690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0641 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Manila, Sept 9 (AFP)—Philippine communist insurgents said Sunday it was "useless" to halt hostilities against the government of President Corazon Aquino because her offer for peace talks lacked a national agenda. "To talk about truce at this point without an agenda that addresses the fundamental roots of the national crisis is useless," the rebel political organization National Democratic Front (NDF) said in a statement.

Mrs. Aquino has sought a "cessation of hostilities" in Manila and in areas devastated by the July earthquake. The peace initiatives were launched by the government four years after the collapse of peace talks in the first year of Mrs. Aquino's term of office, intensifying an armed struggle that began in 1969.

The NDF said both sides should avoid repeating the experience of the 1986 talks, "where the government showed no commitment to any agenda and where everything was unduly focused on the question of a ceasefire."

The NDF is the political wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), whose New People's Army has been waging a 21-year-old guerrilla war against Manila. The NDF last week linked any political settlement to the removal of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

Washington and Manila are to begin formal negotiations here on September 17 on the future of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the largest U.S. overseas military facilities whose lease expires on September 16, 1991.

Meanwhile the exiled CPP founder, Jose Maria Sison, has called on the rebels to strengthen their bargaining power "in any kind of negotiation" by launching "powerful mass actions and other forms of offensive." The Netherlands-based Mr. Sison, who the military says is again in charge of the CPP, claimed the Aquino government was "increasingly isolated and is in desperation" due to economic and political problems, the MANILA CHRONICLE said.

Mr. Sison founded the CPP in 1968, was captured in 1976 and spent a decade in military prison until he and about 400 other dissidents were freed by Mrs. Aquino, who came to power in a popular revolt in February 1986.

Seek Agenda on 'U.S. Domination'

HK1009052990 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] A proposal to hold peace talks between the government and rebels became bleak when the National Democratic Front and the Young Officers Union [YOU] said that the government should make an agenda on the issue of U.S. domination.

In a statement, the NDF said the talks would be useless if the government itself does not condemn the major roots of the problems causing the present crisis in the country. In the one-page statement, the NDF cited the group's response from the Utrecht, the Netherlands, but ignored the call by communist leader Jose Maria Sison for the launching of powerful mass action and other offensives against the government. The NDF also said they are waiting for the government's nod for their cease-fire proposal, and the YOU issued a similar position.

According to a YOU spokesman PC [Philippine Constabulary] Captain Diosdado Valeroso, his group's only demand was for the government to issue a very clear and firm position on the future of the U.S. military bases in the country.

In a television interview, Valeroso stated that their only request from the government was for those concerned to act on how the Philippines could pay its foreign debt, which has caused the government financial shortage.

NPA Monthly Tax Collection 'Disclosed'

HK1209132890 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 11 Sep 90 p 8

[By Bert Padilla]

[Text] Malolos, Bulacan—Rebel returness disclosed yesterday to the military that some P20 million [20 million Philippine pesos] are being collected monthly by the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) from fishpond operators in the coastal towns of Bulacan and Pampanga.

The revelation was made by 30 returnees to Lt. Col. Efren Q. Fernandez, Bulacan PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief. The returnees also pledged that they will cooperate with the government in the peace-keeping efforts.

The returnees said that the CPP-NPA collects the amounts from fishpond owners in the towns of Hagonoy, Malolos, Paombong, Bulacan, Obando in Bulacan and Macabebe and Masantol in Pampanga. They said that the areas are so vital and strategic to the communist rebels that they will die fighting for these places.

Col. Fernandez reported that the "Operation Barracuda" launched a few days ago proved successful. Under "Operation Barracuda," he said, two top-ranking CPP-NPA leaders—Cristina Salamat, alias "KA [Comrade] Cristy," reportedly secretary of the Bulacan 3rd central district committee, and Pablo Ijan, alias "Ka Billy Chaw," second in command of the district guerrilla unit operating in the coastal areas and responsible for the collection—have returned to the fold of the law together with some 30 members.

Maj Edgardo Acuna, Bulacan PC intelligence officer, identified five of the latest returnees as Francisco Francisco, alias "Ka Dingdong," allegedly supply officer of the district guerrilla unit (DGU), and one of the men of Pablo Ijan, Carlos Malicsi, "Ka Caloy," Angelito del Rosario, "Ka Lorie," Arturo de Luna, "Ka Andy," and Felipe Carreon, "Ka Pepe."

According to Acuna, the five rebel returnees are from Hagonoy, Bulacan.

Suspected NPA Rebels Blamed for Shooting Death

HK1209124390 Quezon City MALAYA in English 11 Sep 90 pp 1, 3

[By Noel Bartolome, Romy Tangbawan, Desiree Carlos, and Carlito Pablo]

[Excerpt] Suspected New People's Army rebels shot dead yesterday afternoon a police colonel as he was driving to work in Batangas City.

Police said Lt. Col. Prudencio Umajon, Batangas PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] deputy chief for police operations, was driving a jeep to his office when the gunmen opened fired from a Hi-Ace van along the national highway in Hilltop, Batangas City.

Umajon suffered gunshot wounds in the head and body and died on the spot. The military said the police officer had received death threats.

The killing came amid efforts of government to forge a limited ceasefire with communist rebels in earthquake-stricken areas and Metro Manila. [passage omitted]

Workers' Group Denounces 'Rightist' Violence

HK0809064990 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The labor group Workers' Power warned that it will not hesitate to launch a massive protest movement should rebel soldiers succeed in launching a new coup d'etat and the Aquino government declares martial law. The workers' threat was issued by the Labor Advisory Consultative Council [LACC] which has some two million members.

At a news conference at the National Press Club, leaders of the five groups making up LACC denounced the recent spate of bombings in Metro Manila. The leaders also said that they blamed rightist forces in and out of the military's jurisdiction for the widespread violence in the metropolis.

According to the Federation of Free Workers' spokesman and current chairman of LACC Felicisimo Joson, all members of LACC have agreed to reject the imposition of military rule in the country. Joson added that the little people including workers will be adversely affected once military rule is imposed in the Philippines.

At the same time, LACC urged the government to declare a unilateral cease-fire on the national level and to open peace talks with rightist and leftist rebels.

Mitra Refutes 1992 National Election Rumors

HK1009141790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Report by Jennifer Postigo from Congress]

[Text] House Speaker Ramon Mitra, Jr. today refuted reports that he said the 1992 national elections would not come through. In an interview, Speaker Mitra explained that the only thing he said was related to everybody's fear that if destabilization moves by ultra-rightist groups succeeded, the constitutional transition which calls for national elections that we were hoping for would lose its meaning. He was also wondering why some reporters misinterpreted what he said yesterday in Davao City.

[Begin Mitra recording in English] If the government is overthrown for one reason or another because of a successful coup d'etat, it will foreclose all our options to make a democratic government work in our country. I don't know why it was reported that I predicted that there will not be an election. I said we are going to have an election, we are going to have a transition, a constitutional transition in 1992 and I then want to participate in that transition. [end recording]

Enrile on Unification of Opposition Parties

HK1209065390 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] It is highly possible that a broad unification will materialize before 1992 in an effort to resolve the country's problems. This was the prediction of Senate Minority Floorleader Juan Ponce Enrile, general secretary of the Nationalist Party.

According to Enrile, the opposition's decision to unite together despite Malacanang's refusal to include them in talks, is consistent with the national interest. Enrile reported that he has spoken to Vice President Salvador Laurel and former Ambassador Eduardo Cojuangco Jr, and that both men have viewed the possible unification of opposition parties positively.

Enrile stressed that the unity of the opposition is imminent and assured that the Nationalist Party will field only one presidential candidate for the 1992 elections. He added that the party is prepared to face the administration's candidate.

Columnist Views 'New Context' of Nationalism

HK1909070590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Sep 90 p 1, 8

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Nationalism Takes on New Context"]

[Text] The current negotiations over the future of the United States military bases in the Philippines present a historic opportunity for the transformation of the Philippine-U.S. relationship into a mature and mutually advantageous one.

Bound up to this reassessment is the need to redefine the meaning of Philippine nationalism for the purpose of wrenching it out of the narrow and sterile constraints imposed by the all-consuming emphasis on the bilateral Philippine-U.S. relationship as the determinant of nationalism—even patriotism. There is a need to redefine national interests in relation not only to U.S. interests but also to other third-country interests antagonistic to or competitive with Philippine economic, political and security interests. We have to get out of this blinkered and immature obsession for determining love of country in terms of bilateralism in a world of multilateralism.

This call for redefinition argues for relevance as this nation enters the corridor of the last decade of this century. It is a response to the emerging political reality that a new international balance of power has developed in which the U.S. and the Soviet Union are no longer the unchallenged arbiters of war and peace or even the most credible sources of ideological directions.

Security perceptions have changed since the tumbling a year ago of the Berlin Wall and the dismantling of the Iron Curtain from the Baltic to the Adriatic. In particular, the U.S. and the Soviet Union are no longer seeing each other as enemies and, as a manifestation of this perception, the Warsaw Pact has been disemboweled of its military might and Nato forces are drastically reducing their strength.

A new balance of power is emerging in which medium-sized powers with nuclear and toxic chemical capabilities—such as Iraq—are seen as the new threat to peace and deestabilizer of the international order.

In this new international environment, the concepts of nationalism that fired the nation in the 1950s and the 1960s are no longer relevant. They are inadequate to help us determine what we want and to guide us to secure in the current bases negotiations the conditions under which the bases will be phased out.

The notions of sovereignty and independence articulated by Philippine elitist nationalists such as Claro Recto were useful in their time but are now outmoded. They had their day and that must be acknowledged. They have to be put to rest. Their notions of nationalism were used by indigenous Philippine interests to promote their economic interests, and there is incontrovertible evidence that elite-based nationalism has historically benefitted the elite—i.e., the dominant socioeconomic class during the decades of the '50s, '60s and the '70s—and has done little to promote equity and social justice in favor of the masses. The masses were bypassed by the benefits of nationalism but they were mobilized and used to give an appearance that the movement had a popular base.

Apart from the glaring failure of the old nationalism to accommodate the interests of the masses and the requirements of equity into its platform, there is a need to redefine its terms in relation to following context:

The first is the growth of the diversity of Philippine foreign relations and of multilateralism in regional economic and political formations. Up until the early 1960s, the U.S. was the principal source of development loans and resources of the Philippines, but the function was gradually taken over by multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank.

The second is the change in the pattern of Philippine trade and other aspects of international economic relations. The U.S. is no longer the historical dominant economic partner of the Philippines nor the most important source of resources required for economic reconstruction and development. Japan is now our largest economic and trading partner: to rivet our passion and attention to U.S. relations is to fail to recognize the changed reality.

The third is the collapse of the Marxist system in Eastern Europe, in which the nationalism suppressed by the Red Army emerged as a powerful force to break up the hegemony of the Soviet Union over its socialist allies.

The fourth is the tensions flowing from the rise of ethnic-based nationalism in the Baltic states, and the Soviet republics of Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Ukraine; these tensions are shaking the federal structure of the Soviet Union and threatening the integrity of the Soviet state.

The fifth is the irreversible move by the European Community into a single market in 1992—a trend that has subsumed the 19th-century nation-state doctrines that had plunged the continent into the carnage off the Napoleonic wars, the Franco-Prussian war, the First World War and the Second War. The blood of millions of the sons of Europe soaked its battlefields as they died in the cause of nationalism before the Europeans decided that, in economic cooperation and in taming the fires of the nation-state, they can live in prosperity functioning in a capitalist market system.

More promising and exciting, the single market opens the gates wider for the political integration of the continent from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean.

These different tendencies of nationalism will be examined in this essay to help explain the role of nationalism as a catalyst of change.

In the face of these changes in the international environment at the end of this century, it is absurd, not to say anachronistic, for the Philippines to continue to determine nationalism and its national interests mainly on the basis of its relationship with the U.S.

Because the bases have, since 1947 when their original 99-year-lease began, been a focus of the nationalist campaign, designed to assert the aspiration of enjoying the substance of political independence their removal from the national agenda before the end of the century is imperative to give the Filipinos the self-confidence they need to face the next century.

That is why it is important that the bases question be settled in the current sitting. Its settlement under terms that will (1) allow the Philippines to gain resources to promote its sustained economic recovery and growth, and (2) be perceived by the majority to lead us to the enjoyment of relative autonomy and independence are preconditions to clearing the way for the reestablishment of national pride and confidence in our capacity to determine our own national destiny.

Given the context cited above in which the bases negotiations are taking place, our concept of nationalism is the promotion of our national interests in all levels of international relationship—economy, political and security—vis-a-vis competing foreign interests. It should have a broader context than bilateralism—such as our relationship with the U.S. autonomy is relative. No nation functions in a state of absolute autonomy and independence in foreign policy—not even the U.S. or the USSR, especially now that their military and economic power have declined. Relative autonomy is incremental. We may be weak now but, if we can gain concessions to strengthen our economic, we can thereby strengthen our negotiating positions in security and political fields. [sentence as published]

Having defined my terms about the new nationalism, I shall proceed to demonstrate in tomorrow's essay that there are two areas in which we can end the arrangements that have chained us to the bilateral notions of nationalism. These areas are the military bases and the structure of our economy and trade. About the latter, the starting point is the complete dismantling of the protectionist import-substitution regime and a full shift to export-led economic growth that will enable us to be competitive with the high-growth countries of Asia.

Cash Deficit 384 Percent More in 1990 2d Quarter

HK1009121590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Sep 90 p 25

[By Mario B. Casayuran]

[Text] The deficit in the cash operations of the national government has grown from P1.9 billion [1.9 billion Philippine pesos] during the second quarter of 1989 to P9.2 billion during the second quarter of 1990 or a 384.21 percent increase.

Since this figure indicates that the government is cash-strapped, Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile called for an end to the government's "excessive and wasteful" spending and for it to "face the harsh reality that ours is a poor economy."

"Any and all luxurious expenses by government officials must be banned and the ban strictly enforced," Enrile said after asking President Aquino to show that her administration is "dead serious" in asking the people to tighten their belts.

Speaking before the Rotary clubs in Cotabato City, Enrile warned that failure to curb weasteful spending would result in the "current economic difficulties of the country devleoping into explosive proportions."

The opposition leader maintained that the "central flaw in the economic and fiscal policies and programs of the Aquino administration is the policy of excessive spending and waste in an economy that can ill afford to live the lifestyle of the rich and affluent socities."

He ascribed the country's bleak economic condition to the bloated annual budgets of the Aquino administration which began with P114.5 billion in 1986 compared to the last full year of the Marcos regime which had a budget of P87.4 billion. From 1986 to 1990, the annual budgets added up to P937.1 billion or P1.239 trillion including the P302 billion proposed budget for 1991.

Picturing the nation as on the brink of economic ruin, Enrile estimated that the country's net international reserves were less than zero, a negative $229 million as of Aug. 16. Enrile supported this contention by citing the radical revision by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) of the gross national product (GNP) 1990 growth rate from 5.8 percent to 3.3 percent. "But given the present economic conditions, economic analysts more realistically estimate that the GNP may go down to zero," Enrile said.

"The damaged and devastated economy is not the consequence of a natural calamity (the July 16 earthquake and the August floods as maintained by Malacanang) but is manmade, or to be more precise, womanmade," according to Enrile who has parted ways with the President in late 1986 after the EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution.

Paper Views Aspects of Economic Downturn

HK1009152190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Sep 90 pp 1, 15

[By Getsy Selirio]

[Text] When President Aquino met her economic advisers last week, she complained of a "sense of drift" in the economy. The drift, unfortunately, is downwards. Growth rates are at their lowest since 1986 and if the economy is carried along the current, the end is nothing less than a recession.

The word recession, which indicates a deep and prolonged economic decline, holds more meaning now than ever. These days, no one in government talks about a vision of being a newly industrializing country in the near term. The objective has become basic: preventing the economy from collapsing.

What caused the return to square one was a combination of bad luck and government ineptness. As if the elements had conspired against the Aquino government, a drought, a power shortage, typhoons and an earthquake struck the country with only brief pauses. Man-made disasters, the Middle East crisis, bombings and floods in the capital, only exposed the vulnerabilities of the government.

The economic report card in the first half shows these weaknesses. More than that, it is a warning of the path the economy will take if the government fails to come up with clear responses to the country's problems.

All major economic sectors slowed down in the first half of the year. According to preliminary estimates by the National Statistical Coordination Board [NSCB], the country's output of goods and services, or Gross Domestic Product (GDP), grew by only 2.69% as of June from 5.76% during the same period last year. GDP is considered the more accurate gauge of the economy as the Gross National Product (GNP) factors in it the inflow and outflow from the rest of the world. On the average, GDP grew by 6% in 1989, 6.2% in 1988 and 4.7% in 1987.

The agriculture, fishery and forestry sector posted its slowest growth of 0.17% since recovering from a slump in 1987 and rebounding to 4.25% in the first half of 1989. But the more seriously hit by the drought are agricultural crops as this sub-sector registered a 4.77% contraction. The positive performance of livestock, poultry and fishery made up for agriculture's losses.

On the industry side, the picture isn't any prettier. It mustered only a growth of 3.64% compared with 6.86% in the same period last year. Manufacturing growth was down to 2.83% from 5.78% last year and construction grew by 7.86% from 15.95%. Likewise, the services sector was cut down to a 3.62% growth from 5.90% in 1980's first half.

NSCB attributes the slowdown mainly to the drought. The power shortage, which set back industrial production, was in part also caused by the drought since this affected supply from the hydro power plants. That brownouts are still a regular occurrence despite the advent of rains indicates that the problem goes beyond the lack of water. There is simply an inadequacy in both supply and distribution of power despite the country's wealth of gas, oil and hydro resources.

The Aquino administration, apparently unnerved by the latest growth figures, had identified six areas whose vague policies and the resulting speculation contributed to the overall "drifting" of the economy.

Oil. Deregulating oil prices, as with other policy reforms, had been committed by the country to the International Monetary Fund as part of economic restructuring. While this reform was supposed to have been implemented by the second half of the year, it had been shelved due to the crisis in the Gulf.

Part of the plan calls for the lifting of the subsidy to oil companies, which, in the past had served as a buffer to fluctuations in world crude oil prices. Its downside is the heavy strain on the budget, whose deficit now runs at P24 billion [24 billion Philippine pesos] from a programmed P15 billion.

Until the Gulf crisis is resolved, the government is unlikely to loosen controls on a volatile oil supply and price situation. Still, with crude oil prices at $30 a barrel, it has no choice but to eventually raise domestic retail prices. The remaining questions are: when will prices be raised; and is the government willing to absorb part of the price to cushion its constituents.

Inflation. Inflation rate in August slowed down to 11.1%. This has started to alarm consumers who have been feeling the double-digit pinch in prices of goods and services since the start of the year. Aside from the impact of the huge budget deficit, inflation had been pushed by the series of natural calamities which affected food supply and prices. If not controlled, a spiralling inflation may eventually hurt domestic consumption. In the first half, domestic demand provided the major stimulus to the economy, rising by 6.13% and accounting for 72.9% of the GNP. Despite rising prices, food expenses accelerated to 5.91% from 3.66% in the same period last year.

At the same time, higher inflation had only eroded real incomes. For the same amount of money, a salaried worker will be able to buy less. And a situation like this fans restiveness of the labor sector.

Interest rates. The government appears to have abandoned an earlier plan to work for the reduction of interest rates. Average rates of Treasury bills, on which short-term bank lending rates are based, advanced to 28% last week. Attention of monetary authorities are now focused on the peso, whose depreciation to P25:$1 was taken as a bad omen by business. Yet this is a policy area that government must perform a delicate balancing act. By making peso instruments more attractive, the Central Bank [CB] is hoping that banks would unload some of their dollars and ease the pressure on the peso. A decline in the peso value, after all, is not appreciated by anyone including the ordinary consumer. Higher interest rates impact more on business and industry, whose growth and expansion may have to wait until rates have become more attractive.

Investments. Total investments registered with the BOI [Board of Investments] rose by only 1.3% to P56.1 billion in August from last year's P55.35 billion. Political uncertainty is the biggest stumbling block of investments. Projects in the pipeline have been delayed while many investment projects, pending the appearance of stability, will continue to be deferred.

Another serious impediment to increased investments are the unclear policies of government regarding investments. It is clear that the 60:40 rule had discouraged investors yet government had made no move to modify this law. Bureaucratic layers have yet to be scraped off.

On the proposed tax and tariff reforms, their implementation had been stalled by opposition from the legislative body and the business sector.

With the economy in a faltering state, strong moves are needed from the administration to forestall a recession. There are already fundamental weaknesses in the economy, such as the debt burden, slow implementation of policies toward infrastructure and land reofrm, the population growth, and the slow progress in structural reforms.

The calamities, both political and non-political, have showed that the Aquino government was not prepared for such deep economic troubles. Instead of dithering, the government would do well to get its act together and not let the current take its course.

How the Sectors Performed

(First six months, in %)	1989	1990
Agri., Fishery Forestry	4.25	0.17
Agriculture and Fishery	4.66	0.29
Industry	6.86	3.64
Manufacturing	5.78	2.83
Construction	15.95	7.86
Services	5.90	3.62
Gov't services	5.36	0.96

Sources: National Statistical Coordination Board

$900 Million Geothermal Program Launched

HK1009151390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 10 Sep 90 p 17

[By Juan V. Sarmiento, Jr.]

[Text] The Philippines has launched a $900 million geothermal development program through 1996 to provide power supply of at least 1,700 megawatts, according to PHILIPPINE NATIONAL OIL CO. [PNOC] President Manuel Estrella.

The program will involve the exploration and development of 13 geothermal fields. He said foreign investors are being invited to participate in the project. The move is expected to further cut the country's dependence on imported oil for its power needs.

During the first half of 1990, local energy production allowed the Philippines to save about $302 million in foreign exchange. The country's imported oil bill during the period amounted to $809 million.

In 1989, locally-produced energy generated for the country about $690 million in displaced oil imports, according to the state-owned Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC). The country's energy sources include hydro, geothermal, coal, oil and non-conventional energy such as bagasse and other agricultural wastes.

PNOC said local energy during the first six months contributed 21.3 million barrels of fuel oil equivalent (MMBFOE) or 34.9 percent of the country's total energy consumption. This was 1.4 percent lower than the 21.6 MMBFOE, about 36 percent of the country's total energy needs, generated in the same period last year.

The country's total energy consumption for the first half of 1990 stood at 61.0 million MMBFOE, up 2.3 percent from the period in 1989.

PNOC said oil imports comprised 63.1 percent of the country's total energy requirements from January to June this year. This meant an energy self-sufficiency ratio of 34.9 percent for the Philippines.

PNOC said conventional energy contributed 20.2 percent with oil comprising 1.1 percent, coal 4.3 percent, hydro 7.1 percent and geothermal 7.8 percent. Energy from hydropower plants plunged 14.6 percent due to low water level while geothermal power went up 3.1 percent.

Non-conventional energy accounted for 14.7 percent of the country's energy requirements with bagasse contributing 5.7 percent and coconut husks and shells 4.6 percent.

PNOC President Manuel A. Estrella told the 16th annual meeting of the ASEAN Council on Petroleum (ASCOPE) last Sept. 6 that the Aquino administration is giving priority to the further development of the country's energy resources.

Thailand

Spokesman Welcomes High-Level SRV-PRC Talks

BK1909012090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Sep 90 p 3

[By Chuchat Kangwaan]

[Text] In a significant move which could influence the outcome of the current talks on the Supreme National Council [SNC], Vietnam and China have signed a memorandum of understanding as a stepping stone to ending the Khmer conflict and normalising relations, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The agreement was reached in Beijing during hush-hush meetings held on September 3 and 4 between Chinese leaders Jiang Zemin and Li Peng and their Vietnamese counterparts Nguyen Van Linh, Do Muoi and former Vietnamese premier Pham Van Dong.

The top-level meeting marked the first time that leaders of the two major communist nations officially met in more than a decade of strained relations, which began with Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in late 1978 and was followed by China's punitive attack on Vietnam in early 1979.

The memorandum of understanding (MOU) was reached after Vietnamese Communist Party Secretary

Nguyen Van Linh, Premier Do Muoi and former premier Pham Van Dong agreed to a long-standing Chinese demand that Vietnam help resolve the Cambodian conflict through a comprehensive political settlement.

Under the MOU, both sides have reached a five-point understanding on resolving the Cambodian conflict to pave way for normalising their relations, according to the top diplomatic sources.

The most immediate item of agreement in the MOU is the role of Prince Sihanouk in the Supreme National Council—the sole consultative body established by the four warring factions in Jakarta on September 10.

Under this point of the Sino-Vietnamese MOU, both sides agreed that the composition of the SNC would comprise six members from the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime, two from the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, two from the noncommunist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), and the remaining two from Prince Sihanouk's FUNCINPEC faction. Both China and Vietnam also reportedly agreed that Prince Sihanouk should be the 13th member and Chairman of the SNC.

Another point contained in this MOU endorses Beijing's and Hanoi's approval of a peace plan drawn up by the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council last month. Dubbed the Permanent Five or Perm-5 document, the five-section plan was drawn up by China, United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain, to deal comprehensively with Cambodia's present and future problems.

The plan aims at resolving the problems of a transitional government through power-sharing among the four factions in the SNC, of the UN role in peacekeeping, organising elections and ensuring the maintenance of human rights in Cambodia. Finally, the plan also addresses the international guarantees of Cambodia's neutrality after general elections.

Informed diplomatic sources in Jakarta and Bangkok said that both China and Vietnam also pledged in this point of their agreement that they would "push all Khmer factions to accept the Perm-5 document" and senior Vietnamese and Chinese officials quietly held talks to achieve this end at the Jakarta meeting.

As a result, the Jakarta meeting ended the impasse on power-sharing, the UN role and human rights in Cambodia.

The agreement among the four Cambodian factions made in Jakarta on September 10 is also linked to the issue of the composition of the SNC agreed upon between China and Vietnam: that is the 6-2-2-2—the 13th member of which would be the SNC Chairman.

But the Jakarta joint statement stated as a condition that "if the 12 members of the SNC so desire, they could elect a Chairman for the SNC, who would, in such a case, be the '13th member' of the SNC." It was this conditional clause that created the different interpretations between the Phnom Penh side and the resistance side, thus blocking an agreement in their first SNC meeting held in Bangkok on September 17. However, diplomatic sources said that "an agreement between the two warring sides would be achieved."

The third point in the Sino-Vietnamese MOU deals with the issue of ending arms assistance to the four warring Khmer factions. Under their agreement, China and Vietnam said that once the UN verification of the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia is in place, both China and Vietnam will stop their arms assistance to their Khmer clients. Moreover, they also pledged to ask "other parties" to do the same.

The fourth point in the MOU deals with UN verification of the status of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. Under this, Beijing welcomes the Vietnamese troop withdrawal as "a first step" in solving the Cambodian problem, and Vietnam agrees to the UN verification. The Hanoi leadership told their Chinese counterparts that "Vietnamese troops will never return to Cambodia in whatever way."

The key point in their five-point MOU stated that both sides agreed to a comprehensive political settlement for the 11-year Cambodian conflict.

Diplomatic analysts view the MOU as "a major breakthrough because China and Vietnam are the main sponsors for the warring Cambodian factions."

In an exclusive interview with NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) in April, Vietnam's Communist Party Chief Nguyen Van Linh said that he "would go to China immediately" if that would help the normalisation of relations between China and Vietnam. However, China always insisted that Vietnam must help solve the Cambodian conflict first, before China normalises relations with Vietnam.

Meanwhile, AFP quoted Thai Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani as welcoming the high-level talks between China and Vietnam and viewing them as a stimulus to peace and stability in the region.

"The Thai Government supports high-level consultations between Vietnam and China because normalisation of relations between the two neighbours will help bring peace and stability," he said, adding that "improvement of relations between Beijing and Hanoi would bring about peace in Cambodia and enhance economic development within the region."

Mr Suwit said that Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan had earlier pushed for a high-level meeting between China and Vietnam by offering Bangkok as a possible venue for the talks.

Narcotics Suppression Talks Held With Burma

BK1709095990 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 17 Sep 90 p 3

[Text] Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, granted an interview at the airport after returning from a visit to Burma with a group of students from the Institute of Psychological Operations for Security. Lt. Gen. Narudon said that he had been instructed by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan to convey to Gen. Saw Maung, Burmese prime minister and commander in chief of the Defense Services, that Thailand and Burma, as good friends, should cooperate in narcotics suppression, and Thailand is ready to provide full cooperation in whatever Burma might need. Lt. Gen. Narudon said that he relayed the message to Gen. Than Shwe, deputy commander in chief of the Burmese Defense Services and Army commander in chief. Burma, he said, assured him that narcotics suppression is being consistently carried out in Burma. However, Burma does not need any support at present. Burma will let Thailand know if there is a need for help in the future.

According to Lt. Gen. Narudon, the greatest concern for Burma at present is the distorted image of Burma in the eyes of foreign countries, especially those in Europe, which are questioning why the government in Burma refused to transfer power to the party that won the previous elections with an absolute majority. Lt. Gen. Narudon said that the Burmese rulers confirmed their intention to give democracy to the Burmese people, but only after completion of the drafting of a constitution by the representatives elected in the previous elections and the holding of another election. There will then be a transfer of power to the party winning the elections with a majority. Burma explained that it is following the pattern of democracies in Asia. Burma does not want to experience a fragile democracy interrupted by coups d'etat. Burma told him that when all is in place, the military will stay out of politics. He said that the Burmese leaders explained to him that they are looking at Thailand as a model.

Democrats To Shuffle Cabinet Positions for Polls

BK1609020090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Sep 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Democrat Party, in a move to strengthen its base in the Northeast, has agreed to make Prachuap Chaiyasan Public Health Minister and Suthat Ngoenmun Deputy Agriculture Minister, party sources said yesterday.

This was agreed among senior party members, with Northeastern MPs supporting the two ministers being moved to key posts to bolster the party's influence in the region for the next general election, the sources said.

"The party hopes this reshuffle will strengthen the party's influence in the Northeast. We believe Minister Prachuap could utilise his new post for party interests in the area," one source said.

Mr Prachuap, an Udon Thani MP, is now Science Minister and Mr Suthat, an Ubon Ratchathani MP, is Deputy Public Health Minister. Both men are key MPs for the region but it is considered their current posts do not put them in a position to do work that would directly most benefit Northeastern constituencies.

The party wanted to transfer them to the respective posts of Public Health Minister and Deputy Agriculture Minister to prepare for the next election. The Democrats are opposed to the dissolution of Parliament now because the party is not ready for the general election. Its unpreparedness would cause a lot of problems for it, especially in the Northeast.

The party also wanted to move current Deputy Agriculture Minister Charoen Khanthawong, a Bangkok MP, to succeed Mr Prachuap as Science, Technology and Energy Minister. Samut Songkhram MP Anek Thapsuwan, who was left out in the recent reshuffle, would be made Deputy Public Health Minister in place of Mr Suthat.

And current Public Health Minister Marut Bunnak would be left out of the Cabinet since he has declared a willingness to step aside for the others.

"Public Health and Agriculture are two major portfolios which are directly involved with people. The party believes this could help strengthen the party's popularity in the Northeast," a source said.

Party sources said this development in proposing an additional reshuffle of Democrat ministers showed the party's strongest faction, led by deputy leader Chuan Likphai, has compromised with the Northeastern group led by Mr Prachuap, who was earlier tipped to join Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's party for the next general election.

Aides close to former deputy prime minister Gen Chawalit said contact was made between Gen Chawalit's men and Mr Prachuap.

"But I don't think he (Prachuap) would join Gen Chawalit. At the moment his position in the Democrats has been strengthened and he is likely to be named the party's new secretary-general during next year's party assembly. If he can grow in the party, I see no reason why he should join Gen Chawalit," one of the aides said.

Meanwhile, leaflets strongly criticising Mr Chuan have been widely distributed to Democrat members, showing frustration against the deputy party leader accused of monopolising power within the party.

Mr Chuan, a Trang MP, was criticised for his involvement in the recent Cabinet reshsuffle for allegedly giving a green light to the Prime Minister to reshuffle the Cabinet without consulting other senior Democrat members.

Senior members, including party Secretary-General Maj-Gen Sanan Khachonprasat—who was transferred to the Deputy Prime Minister's post with Mr Chuan replacing him as Agriculture Minister—were caught off guard by the reshuffle as the party earlier had made its stance clear to Gen Chatchai that it would not reshuffle its own ministers.

The anonymous leaflets mark the first time Mr Chuan was attacked within the party.

"They might have been produced by some party factions that were dissatisfied with Chuan for his involvement in the reshuffle," a party source said.

Mr Chuan could not be reached for comment yesterday.

However, Nakhon Si Thammarat MP Samphan Thongsamak, an ally of Mr Chuan in the South, said:

"We know who made the leaflets but I have not taken them seriously. You should not pay any attention to it. It's nothing."

Column on MP's 'Scramble for Political Posts'

BK1609034090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Sep 90 p 4

["Weekend Analysis" column by Banyat Thatsaniyawet: "After Reshuffle, MP's Scramble for Political Posts"]

[Text] As Former Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut travels the country contacting potential canvassers and seeking candidates for his new political party, the Chatchai coalition is undergoing what can be described as a second and third tier "reshuffle."

The reshuffle follows any major Cabinet change—the allocation of political posts as secretaries to ministers, deputy ministers, advisers to the Prime Minister and posts attached to the Prime Minister's Office. In a sense, the allocation of these positions is a way for the coalition to appease those who missed out on Cabinet posts and smooth out sources of discontent that could be troublesome to the Government.

With Members of Parliament already earning a reasonable salary, the financial remuneration for these posts provides additional income for MPs allocated these positions. This in itself is a positive development since it ensures that representatives of the people are well paid for the high responsibility they shoulder.

In all, the number of posts available in this "reshuffle" is considerable, amounting to about 150 positions.

But the manner in which MPs scramble for their positions and the differing methods in which they are allocated appears to distort the perception of how democracy should work. The Democrat Party appears to have the most fair and systematic method of selecting MPs for their quota of the positions. Selection is based on seniority within the party, capability and regional representation.

In the Social Action party, lobbying by MPs is intense, particularly among MPs affected by the Cabinet reshuffle. For example, Wiwatthanachai Na Kalasin, who was secretary to Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, has been lobbying to be appointed secretary to newly-appointed Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on. Charun Ngamphichet, who was secretary to former Deputy Commerce Minister Phinya Chuaiplot, however, also lobbied for this post.

Although Mr Charun was finaly selected for the post, MP Wiwatthanachai was compensated by being named secretary to Deputy Commerce Minister Chia Kokphon.

In the Chat Thai Party, Interior Minister and party Secretary-General Banhan Sinlapa-Acha plays a deciding and crucial role. Political sources said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and his policy advisers at Ban Phitsanulok favoured the appointment of Chaturon Chaisaeng as secretary to Finance Minister Wiraphong Ramangkun because he used to be secretary to former Deputy Finance Minister Supphachai Phanitchaphak. Sources said Mr Banhan, however, favoured the appointment of MP Chanchai Pathumarat from Nakhon Pathom as Mr Wiraphong's secretary. MP Chanchai was appointed.

The financial remuneration for political posts is considerable. Apart from an MP's basic salary of 38,000 baht a month, being appointed secretary to a minister means an additional 23,000 baht a month. Being appointed secretary to a deputy minister (also termed assistant secretary to the minister) means an additional 21,000 baht a month.

There are 88 positions for those designated to be attached to the Prime Minister's Office and salaries for these positions range from 14,000 to 18,000 baht a month. Apart from these positions, there are another 24 positions as advisers to the Prime Minister with average additional salaries of about 10,000 baht a month.

In essence, there is little significance to these posts work-wise, except for the fact that it lends personal credit to those appointed and gives MPs certain leverage in contacting government agencies. The post of secretary to the minister perhaps wields more influence in that the MP concerned oversees the minister's day-to-day schedule.

The manner in which MPs scramble for these political posts portrays the system unfavourably. It shows MPs as seeking benefits on one hand and the Government looking after its self-interest by using funds from the national coffers on the others.

But it is not just coalition MPs that benefit. The Opposition, to a lesser degree, has certain rights as well. One area where all MPs are able to use government funds and gain personal credit is through the allocation of development funds. In the past MPs were allocated 2.5 million baht a year each for development projects in their respective provinces. This figure has in recent years been increased to six million baht.

The most sought-after posts by MPs are those as members of the Budget Scrutinising Committee of which there are 50 members. Committee members have the right to propose projects for their respective province to the value of 25 million baht.

While this right eventually benefits provinces concerned, it does tend to lessen the bargaining position of MPs when scrutinising the budget and their questioning of government officials concerned.

Another aspect of the budget scrutinising system which appears to have become distorted is the fact that whatever initial cuts are made by committee, the cuts are lumped together only to be divided up again among ministries. Lobbying then emerges for reallocation of these funds.

Instead of scrutinising the budget based on the principle of whether or not the projects are necessary or essential, the underlying principle tends to be what can be obtained for respective provinces once initial cuts are made.

The system is therefore used by the ruling coalition to ensure benefits are distributed further down the line. Political analysts view this system of political appointments and special privileges accorded to certain committee members as distorting the wheels of the democratic system.

SIAM RAT Ordered Not To Promote Chawalit

BK1509105590 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] According to a source at SIAM RAT newspaper, Major General M.R. Khukrit Pramot, leader of the Social Action Party and owner of the SIAM RAT newspaper, has ordered that the paper carry no advertisement for General Chawalit Yongchaiyut's cassette tape in the paper. The source said that the Association of Thai Reporters had reserved space on page 9 of SIAM RAT from 11 September to place an advertisement for the tape of Gen. Chawalit's [31 August] talk on his political stands.

Upon seeing it, M.R. Khukrit was reportedly angry and immediately ordered that the advertisement be removed. He also reproached the newspaper's editorial section staff responsible for accepting the advertisement for publication. The editorial staff of SIAM RAT had earlier been instructed that it is the newspaper's policy not to report events promoting Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

According to the source, M.R. Khukrit's angry reaction prompted several members of the newspaper's editorial staff to hand in their resignations, but their request was suspended. Meanwhile, a rumor was circulating at SIAM RAT that there will soon be a change at the top—that Chattawa Klinsunthon will be replaced by Sombat Phukan as chief editor and publisher.

To replace the advertisement for Gen. Chawalit's tape, M.R. Khukrit has ordered the newspaper to place an advertisement for music cassette tapes of the former boxer, Samat Phayak-arun, in the space on page 9. The Association of Thai Reporters, meanwhile, must opt for another newspaper to advertise Gen. Chawalit's tapes.

Vietnam

Vo Nguyen Giap Urges Normalization of PRC Ties

BK1809152090 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept.18—"I sincerely thank the Chinese government. I know many Chinese revolutionary leaders and friends. I hope and will be very happy to meet them again and inquire about them." General Vo Nguyen Giap said so in an interview with the monthly "Vietnam Courier" before his departure for China as a special distinguished guest of the Chinese government at the 11th ASIAD in Beijing.

Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, continued:

"In their revolutionary struggle for national liberation and construction, particularly in their two wars of resistance against foreign aggression, the Vietnamese people have received great and effective support and assistance from China. The Vietnamese people are indebted to the communist party, the government and the people of China for such support and assistance.

"The peoples of Vietnam and China share the same aspiration for an early normalization of relations between the two countries. This normalization will be bilaterally beneficial and will conform to the interests of peace, friendship, and cooperation in Asia and the world as a whole. I am confident that the Sino-Vietnamese relations will soon be normalized as there exists a long-standing tradition of friendship between the two countries."

Vietnamese Athletes Leave Nanning for Beijing

BK1709160790 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 17 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 17—The Vietnamese sport delegation for the 11th Asiad left Nanning by train today for Beijing.

Vietnamese Ambassador to China Dang Nghiem Hoanh went to Pengsiang to meet the delegation.

On the way to Pengsiang, Ambassador Dang Nghiem Hoanh made a stopover in Nanning. On September 14, the head of the Department for Foreign Affairs of Guangxi cordially received the ambassador. The same day, Dang Nghiem Hoanh made a visit to the tombs of Vietnamese revolutionaries at Hsi Hsiang Tang Cemetary. On September 15, he visited the former Vietnamese Campus (Yiow Guangxi University) where thousands of Vietnamese students had studied. He also called at Hospital 303 which treated thousands of Vietnamese officers and men during the anti-U.S. resistance war and later sent many doctors to help Vietnam during the anti-U.S. resistance war.

At the places he visited, Ambassador Dang Nghiem Hoanh expressed profound gratitude to the people of Guangxi and his wishes for early restoration of the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

NHAN DAN Favors SNC Seat at 45th UN Session

BK1809124990 Hanoi International Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] The 45th session of the United Nations General Assembly opened in New York on Tuesday, 18 September. The Vietnamese national paper NHAN DAN on Tuesday ran a commentary on this event, and here are some excerpts from that commentary:

The 45th session of the UN General Assembly is an important event because it coincides with the 45th founding anniversary of this world body and takes place at the time when there are complicated changes in the world situation.

After mentioning that over a long period of time, the United Nations was manipulated and did not meet the urgent demand of all nations, the NHAN DAN newspaper wrote:

Since the decade of the sixties, the UN has adopted many important resolutions conforming to the interests of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. In its 45th session, which will last for three months, the UN General Assembly will discuss more than 150 subjects including questions on peace, disarmament, independence, and development, economic and environmental issues, issues such as restriction in arms, and human rights. Also noteworthy that on September 29 there will be a summit meeting of more than 70 state and government leaders of the UN member countries to discuss and make commitment on the convention of the rights of the child. Vietnam is the second country in the world to have ratified this convention.

On peace and disarmament issues, the 45th session of the UN will discuss more than 30 items, including the reduction of strategic weapons, the ban on chemical weapons, and the reduction of conventional weapons in Europe. The struggle for independence and development is also big subject at the session. The struggle for a new world economic order to build the national economy against exploitation and monopoly of multinational corporation against the policy of trade protection, the settlement of foreign debts are urgent current affairs.

In particular, the Cambodian issue at the UN General Assembly this year is different from what it was in the previous sessions. The recent informal meeting of Cambodian parties in Jakarta issued a joint statement on the agreement of five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council on a political solution to the Cambodian issue, the setting up of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, and pointed out that the SNC will represent Cambodia at the United Nations and other international conferences. The return of the Cambodian seat at the United Nations to the SNC is the UN responsibility.

Vietnam hopes that the 45th session of the UN General Assembly will actively create favorable conditions for the implementation of the Jakarta joint statement of the Cambodian parties and the early reconvening of the Paris international conference on Cambodia so as to reach a comprehensive political solution to the conflict in Cambodia, thus contributing to peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

In fact, the past 45 years shows that whenever the United Nations made decision conforming to the interests of all nations, it will be widely supported by the world people. Nowadays, peace, independence, and development are still urgent demands of all nations and they are also the burning issues at the UN General Assembly.

Following the current trend, solving correctly the issue of peace, independence, and development in conformity with the target and principle of the United Nations Charters is the correct way for this world body to win the sympathy and support of all nations.

Essay Urges Relations With U.S., End to Embargo

BK1709101190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 16 Sep 90

["Essay" by Duong Quang Minh]

[Text] General public opinion in the United States regards the U.S. Administration's embargo against Vietnam as an impediment to U.S. businessmen's activities in this rapidly developing market, saying that this has created conditions for the United States' rivals to strengthen their foothold in the Vietnamese market.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Bangkok warned that while the U.S. Administration is banning U.S. businessmen from doing business with Vietnam, U.S. allies have quietly moved deeper in this market. Of particular importance is that recent huge Japanese investment projects may substantially reduce U.S. businessmens' investment opportunities.

A recent AP dispatch said that the U.S. business circle holds that the United States is suffering from setbacks in its second Vietnam war. The United States is not being defeated by communist guerrillas but by its business rivals from various West European and Asian countries.

Through U.S. public opinion, it is clearly noted that U.S. businessmen, aware of the positive effects of Vietnam's current renovation policy, regard this policy as beneficial even to themselves if they know how to seize the opportunity to achieve a breakthrough in their business relations with Vietnam. They also know that if they move slowly, they will get nothing.

In another dispatch, AP said: In order to restore its war-torn economy, Vietnam is opening its door to do trade business and to welcome international investments. But the rigid U.S. trade embargo is blocking businessmen from entering Vietnam. That is why U.S. businessmen have criticized this embargo more fiercely and strongly.

Everyone knows that there are many U.S. industrial and trade companies in Southeast Asia in particular and in the Western Pacific in general. They are working hectically to compete for markets. They want to outdo their rivals from many countries. Therefore, more than anyone else, they clearly see the negative effects of the continued U.S. embargo against Vietnam. Now they can no longer stand having their hands tied while other people are doing business freely. They demand that this policy be quickly discarded and that this barrier be quickly torn down.

The director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Thailand, (David Chabon), said: For both humanitarian and economic reasons, it is time to abrogate the economic embargo against Vietnam. This should be done also in the interest of the United States. We realize that support from U.S. allies for the embargo has been seriously eroded. The United States should remove this embargo so U.S. businessmen can have a chance to do business and improve their competition in the region in conjuction with efforts to develop the United States' traditional advantages here in this region.

The U.S. daily TRADE also carried an editorial on U.S.-Vietnamese relations following U.S. Secretary of State Baker's 18 July Paris statement that the United States recognizes the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, that the United States withdraws its support for the Government of Democratic Cambodia, that the United States will hold talks with Vietnam on the Cambodian issue, and that the United States will provide humanitarian aid to Cambodia. This paper emphatically said that the U.S. Government should end its embargo against Vietnam. More positively, the paper held that if the United States fails to quickly drop its embargo against Vietnam, it will get only the crumbs of the Vietnamese cake. The paper also pointed out: From an economic point of view, the Bush administration also fully understands that it is a great disadvantage for the United States to have no trade relations with Vietnam. Reality shows that the linkage of a trade embargo with a solution to the Cambodian issue has been fruitless. It is time for the United States to abrogate this economic embargo.

Recently, on 20 August, 20 organizations for peace, social, scientific, religious, and friendship relations with Vietnam in the United States, including the Committee for the Service of American Friends, the Asian Natural Resources Center, the U.S. Scientists' League, the U.S. Commitee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation with Vietnam, the U.S.-Indochina Reconciliation Program, the U.S. Peace Council, the U.S.-Vietnamese Friendship Association, the U.S. Women's Association for Peace, the American Vietnamese War Veterans' Association, the U.S. Humanitarian Relief Organization, and so forth, signed a joint message to President Bush which reads: It is time to heal the wounds of war between the United States and Vietnam and to establish a genuine lasting peace between the two countries. We appeal to Your Excellency not to prolong the trade embargo against Vietnam. We also call for normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam. Comprehensive diplomatic, political, and humanitarian relations will be of great benefit for the peoples of both countries.

Demands for the U.S. Government to establish diplomatic relations with Vietnam did not start just now. Rather, the public has pointed out during the past 10 years since the U.S. declaration of its embargo against Vietnam that this is a wrongful policy which cannot persist for long. This is because it is immoral and illegal and also because it creates a disadvantage even for the U.S. side. The longer it remains, the heavier the U.S. losses.

Speaking at a meeting of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of the committee, said: The United States should establish and maintain full diplomatic relations with Vietnam. How can the United States expect a peaceful solution to Cambodia such as a cease-fire and fair elections without holding direct talks with the State of Cambodia in Phnom Penh and establishing diplomatic relations with Vietnam? He also supported a suggestion by ex-U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie that the U.S. Administration should hold direct talks with the State of Cambodia in Phnom Penh and that it is time for the United States to normalize its relations with Vietnam.

As for Vietnam's stance, it is Vietnam's consistent policy to broaden its friendly relations with all nations, including the United States. Vietnam also resolutely criticizes the U.S. embargo and is ready to establish relations in all respects with the United States under the new international relations in order to contribute to peace and development. This has once again been demonstrated in a recent statement by Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Le Mai in New York before many U.S.

researchers and businessmen that existing U.S.-Vietnamese relations do not match the world situation and fail to meet the aspirations of the American and Vietnamese peoples. The Vietnamese vice foreign minister recalled the new developments in international relations in Southeast Asia and new changes now taking place daily in Vietnam. He held that it is necessary to clear the obstacles now blocking the normalization of Vietnamese-U.S. relations because there is no basis for the pretexts with which the United States can continue its policy against Vietnam.

Army Party Inspection Committee Holds Conference

BK1509154390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] From 8 to 11 September, the inspection committee of the party Central Committee's military commission held a conference to review in general the party's inspection task from 1987 to date. As all party committee echelons are well aware of the important position of the party's inspection task, in the past four years the task has been closely and specifically guided by the Army's party organizations. In particular, party organizations have conducted their inspection early to ensure strict compliance with party regulations by party members, gradually making it a pattern followed with good results by all members. This has contributed considerably to consolidating and enhancing the party organizations' militancy and to reducing violations by party members and cadres.

Many party organizations have been found to have no encroachement on party regulations by party members. Since 1987 the Army's party organizations have inspected 85.75 percent of the total number of their party members. The party organizations of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and capital military regions, the air defense and air forces, the Quyet Thang and Tay Nguyen Divisional Groups, the Signal Communication and Engineer Corps, the advanced military academy and the Research Department have inspected 90-100 percent of their party members. Among them are key cadres in various agencies from the Defense Ministry to the various military regions, armed services, institutes, and schools. They have all been scrupulously inspected.

All party committee echelons have positively and promptly dealt with work backlogs and settled all cases of denunciation and complaints along the guideline of resolutely correcting mistakes and protecting truths. The conferees also pointed out some problems in the party's inspection task because some party members have not correctly realized the inspection task's requirements of ensuring compliance with party regulations by party members. Meanwhile, coordination between the party's inspection organs and other agencies is not close enough. As a result, the inspection results are somewhat limited.

Addressing the conference, General Nguyen Quyet, member of the party Central Committee's military commission and chief of the general political department, commended the party's inspection organs at all levels in the Army for having displayed much effort to closely grasp the party's viewpoints on renovation and the Army's duties in order to apply them to the inspection task, thus contributing to the consolidation of party organizations in the Army. Despite some weaknesses, it is clear that in the past four years the inspection task has satisfactorily help implement well the principle of democratic centralization and clarify what is wrong and right. It has preserved the combat strength of the armed forces, making a worthy and reliable tool to protect the party, state, people, and socialist regime.

Party Expels Military Figures for Corruption

BK1909104090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1020 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 19 (AFP)—Vietnam's ruling Communist Party has expelled an unspecified number of soldiers for corruption and indiscipline as it further tightens its control over the army, the official army daily said Wednesday.

Party officials within the army met recently in Ho Chi Minh City to study the reinforcement of party control in army ranks, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reported here. "Initial results have been obtained in strengthening the organization, purifying the party (in the army) and increasing the combativity" of party members in the military, the paper added.

Officials deemed that some army cadres were not "up to their jobs" because they were corrupt or lacking in discipline or combativity, it said. "Corrupt or debased members have been dismissed from party ranks" in the army, it added without specifying the number or military rank of the soldiers involved.

Military cadres early this year said the army would "concentrate its forces" on defending Vietnam's socialist system, following a wave of reform throughout socialist Eastern Bloc countries. Hanoi has condemned the liberalization in Eastern Europe and vowed to maintain its own communist regime.

Commerce Ministry Holds Conference on Corruption

BK1609075490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Sep 90

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce recently held a conference to firmly grasp Council of Ministers Decision No. 240 and to discuss measures to oppose corruption.

Almost 300 director generals and heads of departments and sections of the ministry, secretaries of party committees, and chairmen of trade unions and general corporations attended the conference.

Delegates to the conference discussed corrupt practices conducted by certain officials of the ministry taking advantage of the product contract and incentive system or using private traders to conduct tax fraud.

The Ministry of Commerce urged business establishments to motivate the people to discover and monitor those involved in corrupt practices, formulate preventive plans, and take concrete measures to control and oppose corruption at their units.

The ministry also instructed various agencies to—from now until the end of this year—review and check activities of their attached units, especially trade establishments that have operated at a loss, as well as trading committees, business registration offices, export-import license offices, and so forth where negative phenomena are prevalent.

All negative and corruption cases that were investigated and concluded must be seriously dealt with, while serious violations of law must be forwarded to higher functional agencies for prosecution. This drive against corruption will be reviewed at the end of 1990 in preparation for a major campaign against corruption in the years ahead.

Hai Hung Dismisses, Prosecutes Officials

BK1809134990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Sep 90

[Text] Despite various concrete measures taken by the Hai Hung provincial party and people's committees, echelons of the local administration, and law enforcement agencies to collect debts in term of paddy granted to units, collectives, and individuals by the provincial grain reserve office, only 10,700 tonnes, or 26 percent of the actual figures listed in various economic contracts, had been collected as of 31 August

Through a careful examination, it was found that economic contracts signed between the provincial grain reserve office and units, collectives, and individuals were confusing and not in conformity with regulations, while implementation of these contracts was not carried out honestly and administrative certification was issued improperly. As a result, collection work was carried out ineffectively while many units tended to evade their debts because some of them operated at a loss or became bankrupt.

To seriously implement party Central Committee Directive No. 24 and the provincial party committee's directive and resolution to fight corruption, Hai Hung Province earlier decided to dismiss from work Le Vinh Thang, member of the provincial party committee and head of the statistics office, and Nguyen Duc Thuan, deputy secretary of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The province recently also dismissed from work and party activities 25 other district cadres who were involved in irregularities in the collection of debts. Among them were Lu Gia Huan, deputy head of the Cam Binh District people's committee office; Nguyen Van Thong, deputy head of the district police office; Vu Nham, director of the district trade corporation; and Pham Huy Hoi, deputy head of the district marketing cooperative. The province, moreover, arrested and prosecuted Nguyen Xuan Chien, former office head; Nguyen Xuan Chu and Nguyen Xuan Toan, heads of warehouses C-334, and Tu Loc, on charges of deliberately violating the economic management principle.

Hanoi Committee Reviews Crime Suppression Drive

BK1309115390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Summary] The Hanoi Municipal Steering Committee for the Implementation of Council of Ministers Decision No. 135 met on 11 September to review its crime suppression drive conducted from 1 August to 5 September. Comrade Le At Hoi, chairman of the Municipal People's Committee, chaired the meeting.

"A prominent trait of this drive is that it helped firmly maintain political security. Assisted by the people, the security force hit hard at persons with activities found to be violating national security. Twenty eight criminals gave themselves up. Of these, 11 were involved in a reactionary organization. Over 100 other legal offenders had been summoned to various law enforcement organs for predicatory warning. In the struggle against economic crimes, 111 cases were detected and investigated, 1.9 billion dong confiscated, and 226 people arrested."

A total of 36 cases of malfeasance in office have been reported, and there are culprits who are directors of various units such as the Energy Technical Service Corporation, the Agricultural Engineering Enterprise No. 1 of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Oscar Corporation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee.

"Worthy of note is that in this crime suppression drive, Hanoi municipality succeeded in investigating and smashing 64 professional vice rings, arresting 157 dangerous persons among over 600 people arrested. The courts of law at various levels have put on trial a number of typical cases at the sites of the crime for deterrence purposes."

At the meeting, Comrade Nguyen Dinh Thanh, director of the municipal security police, highly valued the mass movement for the maintenance of national security in the capital, commended law enforcement officers for their having bravely tracked down two armed robbers on the Mai Hac De street, and discussed the idea of using people with criminal records to monitor antisocial activities, saying that "this will help save the police from using its reconnoitering force, and the results obtained may be even greater."

The meeting was brought to a close with Comrade Le At Oi, chairman of the Municipal People's Committee, and other leading comrades of the municipality conferring letters of commendation and awards to those units with outstanding achievements scored in this crime suppression drive. The comrade chairman then "pointed out specific tasks to be continually carried out in the period ahead in a bid to maintain political security and social order and safety of the capital in a more satisfactory fashion. Efforts should also be made to hit hard at various types of criminals, with the focus on those found to be violating national security, those who have incited a public disturbance, those who are involved in major cases of corruption and swindling such as preying on credit funds, and those who are regarded as dangerous criminals."

Nguyen Thanh Binh Inspects Nghe Tinh Production

BK1809123190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Sep 90

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, recently visited Nghe Tinh Province to inspect the production situation of industrial enterprises and agricultural and handicraft cooperatives in Vinh Municipality, Ha Tinh City, and Duc Tho and Hung Nguyen Districts and to attend functions marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet-Nghe Tinh Movement.

After hearing a report on the situation in the province during the past period, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh commended the provincial party organization and people for their achievements scored in the economic, cultural, social, security, and national defense domains. However, conservative and sluggish phenomena are still prevalent in various aspects and the province has not fully or effectively exploited its resources and labor potential. Production of goods was poor, state-run trade establishments experienced serious losses, unpaid debts accumulated, people in some areas faced hunger, and unemployment increased.

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh urged Nghe Tinh Province to strive to overcome immediate difficulties, accelerate goods production, expand markets, especially domestic ones, and promote rational forms of ownership.

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh also urged the Nghe Tinh provincial party organization to consolidate and improve relations between the party and the masses, promote the people's right to mastery, and promptly and seriously deal with cadres and party members who have become degenerate, who have advocated bureaucratism, and who were involved in embezzlement. Party members must carry out tasks satisfactorily and should amass wealth through their own labor while mobilizing the people to follow in their footsteps.

Suppression of Nghe Tinh People Commemorated

BK1309151990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] At the Thai Lao Fallen Fighters Monument in Hung Nguyen of Nghe Tinh where 60 years ago over 8,000 workers and peasants of Nghe An and Ha Tinh Provinces—who, led by the party, rose up to overthrow the colonialist and feudalist yoke and to set up various worker-peasant soviets—faced bloody suppression by the French colonialists, a grand ceremony was held by the provincial party committeee and people's commitee on the morning of 12 September. At the ceremony marking this anniversary delegates were present from various public organs, sectors, military units, and mass organizations of Hung Nguyen, Nam Dan, Nghi Loc, and Nghi Xuan districts and Vinh city who represented 3.6 million people throughout the province.

Also present were Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Lieutenant General Nguyen Quoc Thuoc, member of the party Central Committee and commander of the 4th Military Region; and many veteran revolutionary cadres who are now still working or already retired in Hanoi and Nghe Tinh.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh delivered a speech, pointing out the historic importance of the soviet movement of Nghe Tinh 60 years ago and its historic significance now still vividly prevailing.

The comrade commended the party organization and people of Nghe Tinh Province for having developed the soviet tradition, for having overcome untold difficulties in attaining numerous achievements in the fight for national defense, and for having overcome natural calamities in carrying out economic and cultural construction, thus worthy of being the homeland of the Nghe Tinh soviet and also the the native place of esteemed Uncle Ho.

At the monument built to commemorate 217 fighters of the soviet movement killed in a demonstration on 12 September 1930, representatives of the party Central Committee, the 4th Military Region Command, the provincial party committee, people's council, people's committee, and Fatherland Front; representatives of elders; delegates from various districts, cities, and towns; and the local people and children of the Thai Lao town solemnly laid wreaths, offered joss sticks, and observed a minute of silence before the souls of the fallen fighters to show their gratitude. They pledged to eternally live up to the undaunted examples of the fallen fighters and to always follow the path chosen by the party and Uncle Ho.

Lao Orders Conferred on Cryptograph Commission

BK1509092890 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 15 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept.15—The Commission for Cryptography of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee was yesterday presented with the Order of "Itsala" (freedom), first class, by the government of Laos for the former's assistance to its Lao counterpart over the past 35 years. On this occasion, four orders of Itsala, second class, were conferred on four units of the commission.

'Shortcoming' in Quang Nam-Da Nang Settled Life

BK1309112990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] In Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, after 15 consecutive years of implementation, the settled life and settled farming program has benefited 7,000 of 13,000 people in 25 of 55 villages inhabited by hilltribe compatriots of the Ca-tu, Xa Dang, Co, Mnong, and Ca-dong ethnic groups.

Noteworthy is the fact that only 30 percent of the targeted areas have been rated as good while the remaining 20 and 50 percent have been rated as average or unsatisfactory respectively.

This shortcoming must be traced back to the failure of the leadership mechanisms from the provincial down to the grass-roots levels to fully understand the settled life and settled farming program. As a result, no uniform guidance has been provided and only low results have been scored, especially in the application of scientific-technological innovations.

Fifteen years have elapsed but the mountain districts have not yet mapped out concrete economic development strategies. Many ethnic minority compatriots have continued to lead a nomadic life and to engage in slash-and-burn farming to make ends meet.

Australia

Minister Welcomes Tighter Nuclear Safeguards

BK1809081590 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Australia has welcomed the tightening of nuclear safeguards agreed at the conference of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, or NPT, nations. The Fourth NPT Review Conference has agreed that nations with nuclear materials and technology that only supply nonnuclear weapon states which have accepted full safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency [sentence as heard]. The agency safeguards verify that materials are not being diverted to develop weapons.

The foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans, said it has been an ambition of Australia to achieve international agreement on so-called (?full scope) safeguards. Senator Evans said the commitment is the first of measures in efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. He said the agreement of Japan and the Federal Republic Germany to (?full scope) safeguards has greatly assisted the breakthrough.

New Zealand

Critics Call Wage Order Package 'Intervention'

BK1709103590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0850 GMT 17 Sep 90

[Text] Wellington, Sept 17 (AFP)—New Zealand Premier Mike Moore stunned the country late Monday with a pre-election bombshell, an economic package focussing on a wage order which critics said smacked of state intervention.

The economic package, unveiled here by Mr. Moore, revealed New Zealand's annual growth rate had plummeted. The initiative featured an agreement with the country's leading union body to create jobs, spark economic growth and lower interest rates without relying only on monetary policy, Mr. Moore said. Mr. Moore announced the package ahead of the October 27 general elections, which various opinion polls indicate the ruling Labour Party will lose.

He told a press conference the package was a major economic initiative which would ensure New Zealand would be cushioned from external economic events and would lead to growth, investment and jobs. But analysts here said the package appeared to be a last minute patch-up job for Mr. Moore, who only became prime minister two weeks ago. Television New Zealand reported Monday night that the package was formulated in the last 72 hours.

Mr. Moore said the government would substantially reduce its projected 2.2 billion New Zealand dollar (1.3 billion dollar U.S.) deficit but did not specify how it would achieve this.

The central banker, the reserve bank, will not interfere with the measures, he said, as Finance Minister David Caygill said interest rates had already begun falling Monday as word of the package spread.

On currency markets, the New Zealand dollar tumbled, closing Monday at 62.26 U.S. cents, after opening at 62.60 and reaching a day's high of 62.95.

The country's main union body, the New Zealand Combined Trade Unions (NZCTU), has agreed to use its influence to achieve wage settlements of two per cent in the wage round currently underway, Mr. Moore said. Mr. Moore said the agreement with the NZCTU would run for a year, effective immediately, and added: "It is a bold move by all parties to tackle the root causes of our new problems, not a tinkering with the monetary rules. "It is New Zealand's best shot at getting interest rates down and keeping them down," Mr. Moore said, adding that the country could slide into needless recession without the economic package.

The government had revised its July budget estimate of a 2.4 per cent annual growth rate down to around one per cent but external factors were mostly to blame, Mr. Moore said. These factors included the Middle East crisis, events in Eastern Europe, falling farm export prices and the declining economies of New Zealand's main trading partners—the United States, Japan and Australia, he said. Mr. Moore said he expected all parties to cooperate on wages to achieve a common goal of economic and job growth.

Reserve Bank Director Don Brash said a government-NZCTU initiative would mean monetary policy would carry less of the burden of making New Zealand competitive and economically sound.

But Employers Federation Director Steven Marshall said the package was a reversal of government policy. "We have a decentralised economy now and we are looking at a policy initiative which is very much centralised," Mr. Marshall said. "That in itself sends out very confusing signals to competing businesses in the country."

Papua New Guinea

Somare Demands Apology From PRC Over Protest

BK1809073190 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Sir Michael Somare, has demanded an apology from China because of its protest over Taiwan's participation in his country's independence anniversary celebrations (?last weekend). Chinese Ambassador to Port Moresby Mr. Zhao Wei walked out on an official flag-raising ceremony after Taiwan's foreign minister, Mr. Frederick Chien, was seen (?among) foreign diplomats. Sir Michael reiterated that Mr. Chien's visit was private and that he, Sir Michael, as a founding father of Papua New Guinea had every right to invite whoever he wanted to his celebrations. He noted that Papua New Guinea had no diplomatic relations with Taiwan [words indistinct].